

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. CV, No. 8

New York, May 24, 1930

Whole Number 2092

TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE HUGE POLL'S FINAL REPORT: ALL RECORDS OUTDONE

SURPASSING ALL EXPECTATIONS, THE LITERARY DIGEST's history-making Prohibition poll now crosses the finish-line with a total of 4,806,464 correctly marked ballots.

An unparalleled return, this, from the twenty million blank ballots which began their outflowing pulsations through the mail routes of the entire country in the last days of Winter and the first days of Spring.

The harvest of votes far exceeds the fruits of all THE DIGEST's most famous and disputed Presidential polls. Does not this indicate that the American people are more deeply stirred by the existing Prohibition situation than they were even by the Hoover-Smith contest, whose astonishing outcome was so categorically forecast by our 1928 poll?

Compare the totals. The Hoover-Smith poll of some nineteen million ballots brought a return of 2,767,263 votes. That was unprecedented, but it fades perceptibly in the presence of our Prohibition-poll harvest of over four and three-quarter millions out of twenty millions.

This bumper crop of votes, tabulated on the next page in the poll's tenth and final report, is split three ways, thus:

For enforcement of Prohibition "as is," 1,464,098, or 30.46 per cent. of the total. For modification, permitting light wines and beer, 1,399,314, or 29.11 per cent. For repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, 1,943,052, or 40.43 per cent.

The figures by States will doubtless prove a mine of research for those interested in the statistical aspects of what thoughtful men and women agree to be the gravest of national problems.

To THE DIGEST it is a deep satisfaction to have grappled successfully with this immense task. But all our hard labor and lavish expenditure would have been of little use without the eager cooperation of those who marked and returned their ballots. To these 4,806,464 public-spirited Americans of both sexes we proffer thanks and congratulations. They are the poll!

In all fairness THE DIGEST also congratulates and thanks those

other thousands who received no ballots but were so keen on voting in this sweeping expression of the national attitude that they besieged us with pleas for ballots—pleas to which we were obliged reluctantly to turn a deaf ear, since the very essence of our polling system is the arbitrary and wholly impersonal drafting of the names and addresses from our lists.

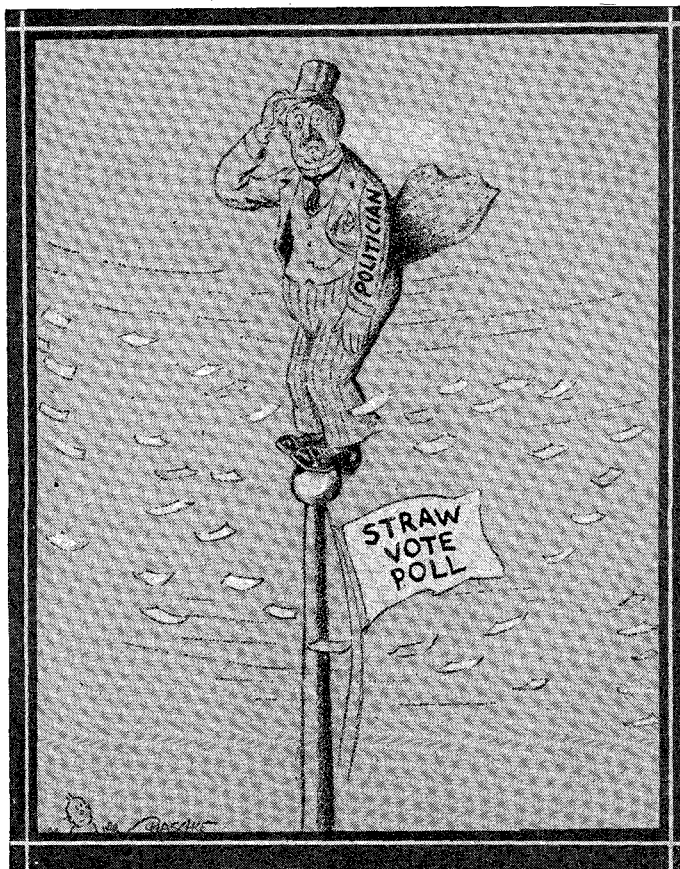
And the letters that have come to us! One wonders whether on any previous occasion in history so many personal letters on a single topic—letters packed with thought and feeling and cemented with anxious sincerity—have been delivered to the same address.

We have been printing classified selections from this tidal wave of American opinion on Prohibition—another installment in lighter vein will be found in this issue—but those for which we can spare the space are a mere drop in the bucket.

All these writers of letters, whether published or not, we thank heartily—the hostile as well as the friendly ones. As far as possible we have returned a personal acknowledgment for every flake in this prolonged snow-storm, which dates back to the first announcement of the poll. If any of our correspondents have been overlooked in this respect, it has been by accident, in a merciless office jam, and we beg their indulgence.

Another cause for gratitude is that the poll has had what our theatrical friends call "a wonderful press." It would be hard to recall a case—and this is another proof of the dominance of Prohibition in the public mind—in which any enterprise, public or private, has had so much newspaper and magazine space lavished upon it continuously for any such period as eleven weeks, or has been the theme of such animated editorial discussion. The reports and comments upon it would make an interesting five foot-shelf.

Here again THE DIGEST voices its appreciation. The press of the whole country, in generously recognizing the poll's news value and its rank as an important public service, has helped to make it a success. Yes, and even the comparatively small



THE POLL STANDER

Plaschke in the Louisville Times.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

hostile section of the press has done its bit toward stimulating the interest and the balloting.

Honest criticism, honest questioning, THE DIGEST has enjoyed, tho it hasn't had time or space for disputation during these strenuous months. But there has been a darker side. In the heat of bitter partizanship some poisoned shafts have been aimed at THE DIGEST. Misguided zealots have sprung more than one bit of "dirty work at the cross-roads," and here and there some actionable stuff has found its way into print. However, all such naughty excesses tend to defeat themselves, and we believe that some not too hardened cheeks will blush as partizan passions calm down. Moreover, we find in the country at large such abundant evidence of THE DIGEST's secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people that we're already forgetting the poison-pen stuff, altho it has been a trifle worse during this poll than any previous one.

"The fairness, the impartiality, and the editorial integrity of THE LITERARY DIGEST are recognized throughout the United States wherever magazines are read," say the editors of *The Christian Herald*, Dr. Daniel A. Poling and Dr. Stanley High, in a leading signed editorial on our poll, and even as these lines are being written, the routine winnowing of the morning mail brings to light a letter which will come in very pat at this point. It is from a Texas lawyer, T. H. McGregor, of McGregor & McGregor, Austin. We have had no previous acquaintance with Mr. McGregor, but his letter just at this time brings us balm in Gilead. For lack of space we abbreviate it somewhat:

I have watched with growing interest your current poll on the Eighteenth Amendment. I have assumed from the beginning your integrity of purpose and your indifference as to the result. To have done otherwise would have evidenced my own mental obliquity.

This poll of yours, as conducted by you, in my judgment, is the fairest, freest, and best ever submitted to the American

people to ascertain their sentiment through their own expression upon a pending problem.

Preceding and contemporaneous to your poll, there is no propaganda for or against the proposition voted on. There is no "slush fund" being industriously used by either side to corrupt the voter, stuff the ballot-box, or bribe the judges of the election. There is no browbeating or intimidation of the

voter by any open or hidden power to influence his vote. Ballot being absolutely secret, incapable of ever being exposed, there is no occasion for any fear on the part of the voter.

Being neither reward nor political punishment involved, hypocrisy exercises no influence over the voter when he mails his ballot. Being absolutely free from politics, not to be followed by binding statute, the voter, if honest with himself, is necessarily honest with you and with the public, and casts an honest ballot.

The ballots being prepared by you, sent out and handled as they are, are incapable of duplication. Coming in one at the time, there is no chance for fraud by stuffing a ballot-box. Being counted by experts, the mathematical hazard of mistake is minimized, if not eliminated.

This poll has all the safeguards of the best election laws in the United States, and many more in addition thereto, and is free from their defects, evils, and errors.

The man who questions your honor or integrity in the distribution, receiving, counting, and adding of these ballots can not be honest himself, and in the forum of conscience is disqualified as a witness against you. The man who challenges your right to take this poll violates every fundamental theory of the freedom of the individual, of the freedom of speech and of the freedom of the press as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and the organic law of every State in this Union. He, therefore, is disqualified to be heard against you either be-

cause of his ignorance or his malice, or perhaps both.

Mr. McGregor concludes with the opinion that no law should remain on the statute books which "not only does not reflect the will of the majority, but is contrary thereto," and a word of congratulation on "the patent success with which you have conducted this poll." Apropos of which we quote some passages from an editorial in the *Birmingham Age-Herald*:

A volume could easily be written in an effort to interpret

TENTH AND FINAL REPORT OF THE LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION POLL

State	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal	Total
ALABAMA.....	17,187	9,291	9,581	36,059
ARIZONA.....	5,112	4,845	4,735	14,692
ARKANSAS.....	14,272	6,109	6,962	27,343
CALIFORNIA.....	86,302	95,832	107,868	290,002
COLORADO.....	25,753	18,678	15,484	59,915
CONNECTICUT.....	19,664	33,915	54,514	108,093
DELAWARE.....	3,374	1,958	4,653	9,985
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	4,477	5,282	7,972	17,731
FLORIDA.....	15,921	13,746	21,036	50,703
GEORGIA.....	14,290	10,080	11,566	35,936
IDAHO.....	9,722	5,441	9,879	25,042
ILLINOIS.....	62,446	75,051	117,547	255,044
INDIANA.....	51,494	39,949	42,359	133,802
IOWA.....	38,624	26,523	27,014	92,161
KANSAS.....	42,301	17,148	13,891	73,340
KENTUCKY.....	23,477	17,479	27,392	68,348
LOUISIANA.....	8,487	9,765	19,266	37,518
MAINE.....	13,237	8,109	11,685	33,031
MARYLAND.....	13,583	13,060	25,404	52,047
MASSACHUSETTS.....	57,876	51,362	96,133	205,371
MICHIGAN.....	63,600	72,995	98,499	235,094
MINNESOTA.....	41,917	42,017	55,867	139,801
MISSISSIPPI.....	11,058	5,528	6,243	22,829
MISSOURI.....	45,011	34,609	62,867	142,487
MONTANA.....	10,069	8,748	17,341	36,158
NEBRASKA.....	22,481	15,758	14,735	52,974
NEVADA.....	1,145	1,519	3,620	6,284
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	7,773	6,630	6,574	20,977
NEW JERSEY.....	47,747	75,673	125,469	248,889
NEW MEXICO.....	2,768	2,338	3,036	8,142
NEW YORK.....	109,586	182,220	283,674	575,480
NORTH CAROLINA.....	30,283	15,685	13,806	59,774
NORTH DAKOTA.....	9,842	10,024	12,701	32,567
OHIO.....	94,381	98,953	106,159	299,493
OKLAHOMA.....	28,912	14,129	13,714	56,755
OREGON.....	20,665	18,842	16,586	56,093
PENNSYLVANIA.....	147,557	136,233	243,063	526,853
RHODE ISLAND.....	4,492	5,894	10,390	20,776
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	10,590	6,691	8,058	25,339
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	9,155	7,501	6,680	23,336
TENNESSEE.....	24,495	11,425	12,710	48,630
TEXAS.....	58,824	37,565	36,673	133,062
UTAH.....	9,599	8,526	8,726	26,851
VERMONT.....	5,711	4,519	5,210	15,440
VIRGINIA.....	23,781	17,389	26,604	67,774
WASHINGTON.....	28,059	29,032	27,724	84,815
WEST VIRGINIA.....	18,057	15,494	13,957	47,508
WISCONSIN.....	24,305	31,313	49,205	104,823
WYOMING.....	3,778	3,180	6,168	13,126
STATE UNKNOWN.....	20,858	15,261	12,052	48,171
	1,464,098	1,399,314	1,943,052	4,806,464

THE QUESTIONS

1. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law?
2. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers?
3. Do you favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment?

In our issue of May 17 the modification vote of New Jersey was printed as 12,995. It should have been 72,995.

various phases of the weekly returns from the LITERARY DIGEST Prohibition poll.

It is well in any attempted analysis of what it all means to admit in the very beginning that THE DIGEST has made a fair and honest effort to ascertain the true sentiment of the country; that it has not packed the ballot-box, and that it has made every effort to prevent stuffing by either side. Charges to the contrary will not impress persons who are genuinely interested in this problem, and who are willing to admit that it is a problem whose final solution may not have been reached.

It is probable that the DIGEST poll is the nearest possible expression of the convictions of the American people on the liquor question. It is not clouded by emotional appeal: it is, in a way, a more secret ballot than is readily possible in a legal election; and neither personalities nor extraneous issues confuse the mind of the voters while it is being taken.

Granting that this is a sound conclusion, where do we stand in respect of Prohibition? Even so clear-cut an expression as is indicated here is far from showing immutably the demands of public sentiment. How many different varieties of modificationists are there among the 29.84 per cent. who register their sentiments for changes in the Volstead Law, as compared with the 29.49 per cent. of bone-drys?

What are the extremes between which these 1,108,000 voters vibrate? Where would they aline themselves on an explicit issue of repeal or no repeal? It is probable that a fair statement of modificationist sentiment would be: (1) We are not satisfied with things as they are; (2) We think the Prohibition amendment, liberally interpreted and enforced with discretion, is a good thing; (3) We think the Volstead Law too severe to be an effective instrumentality in behalf of temperance; (4) We are not fanatic drys, and we are not crusading wets.

And the Alabama paper concludes, after some further speculation on the modification puzzle:

Meanwhile, THE LITERARY DIGEST has put over the greatest "circulation stunt," probably, in publishing history, and it has rendered a real service to the nation in beginning the effort at clarification of the confused thinking of the country on a matter that is vastly vital.

Another editorial guesser on the wetness or dryness of the modification vote is the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, which mentions THE DIGEST's original announcement of its intention to tally and tabulate the defective ballots—those marked in two places instead of one. Without expressing any opinion on that point, *The Union* suggests that the modification vote "might be expected to divide in any State in about the ratio of the enforcement to the repeal vote."

Meanwhile the twice-marked ballots were tabulated in last week's DIGEST. There were 85,674 of them altogether, and 83,147 were marked for modification and repeal, leaving 2,527 straddling between modification and enforcement. From this discrepancy THE DIGEST draws no conclusions, but preserves the neutrality which is its guiding star even through the Armageddon of a Prohibition poll.

Editorial opinion is sharply divided on this modification riddle. The wets ridicule the idea that those who voted for light wines and beer have any basis of alliance with those who voted for the strict enforcement of Prohibition in its present form.

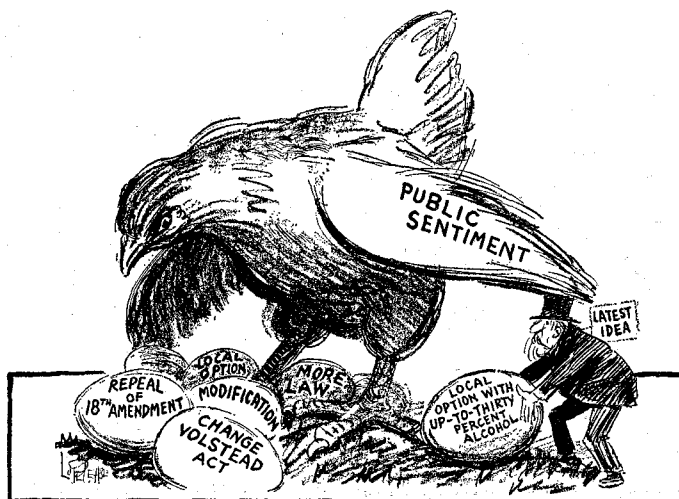
The Providence *Journal* can not see how a vote for beer and wine can be "interpreted as

anything but anti-Prohibition," and insists that the poll is "wet by a tremendous margin," and is "amply buttressed" by the numerous newspaper local polls which checked up THE DIGEST's results.

But hear the dry plea, voiced in this case by the Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette*:

"Surely it is unfair to classify all the modificationists as wets. The mere fact that they have refrained from voting for repeal, when the choice was clearly before them, indicates that they do not want to return to the evils of the old saloon days. And it is certainly a fair inference that, if pinned down to a choice between enforcement and repeal, large numbers of the modificationists would choose the former."

Here, again, THE DIGEST plays no favorites.



WILL SHE HATCH A SOLUTION?

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

"Whims and Oddities of The Digest's Great Poll"—See the novel suggestions on Pages 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

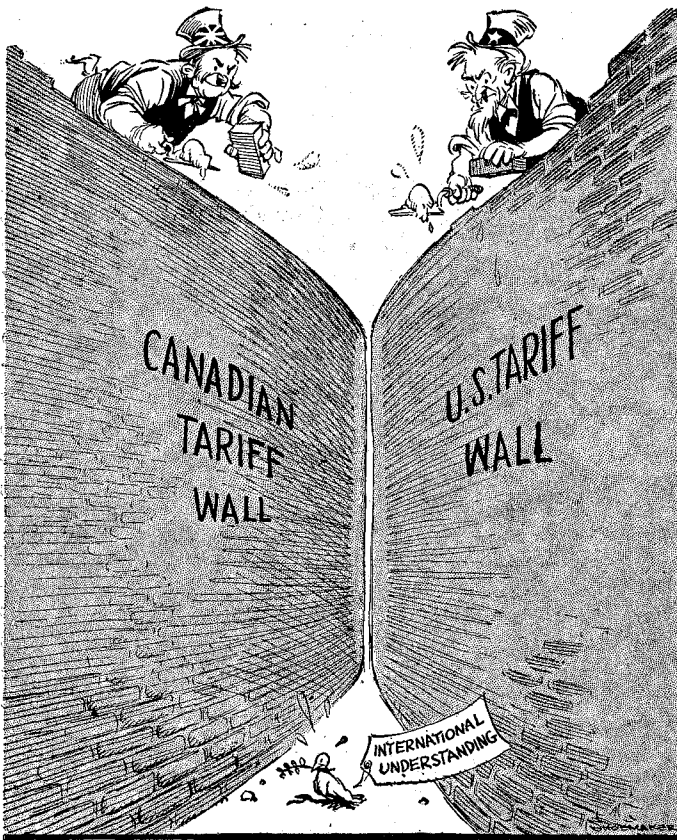
1. What woman defies the power of the British Empire? (p. 12).
2. What are the best foods to offset fatigue? (p. 30).
3. Who has been called the Barnum of music? (p. 19).
4. Have any denominations approved birth-control? (p. 24).
5. What country predicts the "Americanization of Europe"? (p. 18).
6. How much will naval parity cost us? (p. 14).
7. What does Poe's "Mystery of Marie Roget" teach detectives? (p. 30).
8. In what country is Communism proposed for the nursery? (p. 18).
9. Who saved 600 lives in the Nashua fire? (p. 38).
10. Who is the new nominee for the Supreme Court? (p. 13).
11. How much air does one inhale in twenty-four hours? (p. 32).
12. Who is known as "the statesman and general" of Abyssinia? (p. 16).
13. How much damage was done by the spring fires? (p. 38).
14. Where did lynchers recently run amuck? (p. 11).
15. What effect has the telephone had on the death-rate? (p. 34).
16. Why does Abyssinia's ruler disapprove of French home politics? (p. 16).
17. Where does legend state that Mary's lamb went to school? (p. 42).
18. How many planets are suspected beyond Neptune? (p. 34).
19. Is flogging permitted in government schools for Indian children? (p. 23).
20. In what matter do the Soviets claim a victory over England? (p. 17).
21. Is the new Poet Laureate wet? (p. 20).
22. Why does a Viceroy of India, the son of a Viceroy, take off his hat to the missionaries? (p. 24).
23. How did Mrs. Sloan define art? (p. 21).
24. What are countervailing duties? (p. 10).
25. What countries protest against our tariff bill? (p. 10).

CANADA'S WAR ON OUR TARIFF

NO TARIFF WAR is intended, comes the word from Ottawa.

But all the denials fail to convince our newspaper editors that Canada has not started a retaliatory fight on our pending tariff, which may be the beginning of a world-wide attack.

"A war may be started without any sort of formal declaration," observes the *Chicago Daily News*, and "that is true of tariff wars as well as of others." Disquieting shadows of a commercial conflict seem to be cast from more than one direction, we are told.



TRAPPED

—Shoemaker in the *Chicago Daily News*.

For besides Canada's provisional adoption of "countervailing" duties aimed at the United States, attention is being called to protests against our tariff coming from more than a score of countries; also to the hostility to the Hawley-Smoot bill, which the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, for one, sees unmistakably reflected in the recently issued Commerce Department report on our foreign trade for the first quarter of 1930, showing a 20 per cent. reduction from the previous year, and a shrinkage in exports from practically every country in Europe but Russia.

More than a thousand American economists, too, recently asked the President to veto the tariff bill, observing that "there are few more ironical spectacles than that of the American Government as it seeks on the one hand to promote exports through the activity of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, while, on the other hand, by increasing tariffs it makes exportation ever more difficult."

That Congress and the President should heed such warnings seems to be the opinion of a majority of our newspapers, altho there are sharp suggestions that the tariff is our own affair, that no protective tariff ever was popular abroad, and that people that need American goods will buy them anyway, tariff or no tariff.

"Canada already has given a notice which foreshadows tariff hostilities," writes a *New York World* correspondent from Washington, going on to tell how the present Liberal Government,

headed by Premier Mackenzie King, will make the tariff the big issue of this year's election campaign. According to a Department of Commerce review of the Canadian proposals, which are already provisionally in effect, American trade aggregating between \$175,000,000 and \$225,000,000 is affected, besides which preference is given to a similar amount of British Empire trade.

The new Canadian tariff law does not mention the United States, but it provides for "countervailing duties" under which Canada will levy on imports entering her border from any country a scale of duties equal to the tariff duties imposed by that country on the Canadian products. The preferential rate to British products is either taken off or reduced on 152 items. The Canadian Finance Minister has said:

"This budget is frankly framed to enable us to buy more freely from those countries which buy from us."

"Canada's Tit for Tat," "Two Can Play Tariff," "Canada Hits Back," "Goose and Gander Again," run the head-lines of editorials commenting on this announcement. Thus, observes the *New York World*, our pending tariff "serves mainly to inject an element of bitterness into our relations with a good neighbor and to drive her into close trade association with our keenest rival for international trade." Britain is one of our "stiffest competitors," and the *Newark News* thinks that "a tariff bill which drives our best customer to the shop of this rival is as stupid economically as it is politically." "Short-sighted greed seems to be making short shrift of 'Yankee shrewdness,'" concludes the *New York Times*. And whatever the damage to our trade, that "would be insignificant compared to the far greater damage to Canadian-American friendship," contends the *Washington Star*. Hopes are exprest for some kind of understanding between the two countries to prevent an actual tariff war.

"The resentment which is felt in Canada is being shown all about the globe," declares *The Nation*:

"From nearly thirty countries have come protests of manufacturing or trade groups against the egregious duties proposed by the Smoot-Hawley bill.

"Producers or exporters in France, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Austria, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Persia, and Ireland have protested against the blows that are being aimed at them; those of Australia, India, and the British West Indies have joined with others from Argentina, Uruguay, Guatemala, and Honduras in warning the United States of the menace of the Smoot-Hawley bill.

"There have been unprecedented demonstrations of wage-earners in England and France, and pledges of a boycott of American goods in Switzerland.

"All this, of course, points straight toward retaliation if the tariff bill becomes law."

But not all of our editors take this tariff war so seriously.

The *Washington Post* thinks that all these fears are "relegated to the scrap-heap of obsolete theory" by Chairman Edgar B. Brossard of the Tariff Commission, who said in a recent address:

"The evidence does not show that, after the Tariff Act of 1922 with its higher rates, European countries passed retaliatory tariffs. Neither does the available evidence show that foreign countries, either in Europe or elsewhere, have adopted higher tariff rates in retaliation for the prospect of increased rates in the tariff of 1930."

Opponents of the tariff bill seem to forget, so the *Philadelphia Inquirer* thinks, "that there never has been a protective tariff bill which has met with the approval of Europe; and there never will be one." The *Los Angeles Express* flatly declares that "the United States owes it to the people to make whatever revision of the tariff seems most to their advantage, without consideration for the opinion of the others."

KING MOB RUNS AMUCK IN TEXAS

INTO THE SEDATE, little Southern town of Sherman, proud of its two colleges, twenty-seven churches and twelve city parks that give it the title of "the Athens of Texas," gallops King Mob, to burn a man alive.

For fourteen hours King Mob runs amuck.

In a wild orgy of venomous hate and frenzied violence he battles Texas rangers, city and county officers, and, later, national guardsmen.

Three times he is thwarted in attempts to seize his victim. Then he fires the court-house, and cheers while the wretched Negro, locked in the court-house vault, perishes in the flames.

"The charred and shriveled body of George Hughes was tossed out of the vault to a shouting, cheering crowd on the court-house lawn," writes Walter C. Hornaday in a Sherman dispatch to the *Dallas Morning News*, and continues:

"Blasts of dynamite tore asunder the steel vault after it had been cut through with acetylene torches.

"Women with children in their arms, as well as men and boys, crowded close to view the body. It was carried to the street and a procession formed, with the body on display on a truck heading the parade, with two thousand yelling men and boys following.

"When the Negro section was reached, the crowd took Hughes's body from the truck and hung it to the lower limb of a tree outside a Negro drug-store. Beneath it were piled dry-goods boxes and stray boards, and they were set afire.

"Matches were applied by members of the crowd to piles of waste lumber in the rear of the store, and soon the building was ablaze. The crowd cheered as the fire grew fiercer."

Mr. Hornaday's dispatch relates the violent incidents that led up to this finale of horror.

Hughes had been brought to trial that morning, charged with criminal assault of a white woman, a farmer's wife.

"Early in the morning the crowds began gathering about the court-house," we read. "At noon the sheriff and rangers had to draw their guns to keep the crowd from forcing the door of the corridor and into the court-room."

Later the hall and stairways were cleared. After the jury was sworn in, Hughes pleaded guilty, but, as provided by Texas law, the trial continued, to fix the degree of punishment.

When the crowd began clamoring for Hughes, "the jury was sent out of the room, on account of the disturbance." According to Mr. Hornaday's dispatch, and other accounts, Governor Moody wired the rangers to "protect the Negro, but do not shoot any one," but the Governor later declared this report erroneous.

In any event, the rangers, we are told, did not fire into the crowd. Instead, they drove it back with tear-bombs.

Again the mob charged, and again the tear-gas drove it back. Meanwhile, Hughes had been locked in the District Clerk's vault. Then, writes Mr. Hornaday:

"Two boys, apparently seventeen years old, appeared at the window of the tax-collector's office, on the east side of the court-house. A woman threw a rock through the glass window, and the boys dashed five gallons of gasoline into the office. A flash of fire followed, and in a minute the lower floors of the court-house were burning.

"The fire department answered with every piece of equipment, but as fast as a water-line was started, the hose was cut. . . .

"Flames leaping through the roof and walls forced the officers to abandon the building, leaving the Negro locked in the vault."

Several hours later a detachment of seventy national guardsmen, sent from Dallas by Governor Moody at the request of Sheriff Vaughan, arrived at Sherman.

Three of the guard were injured by bottles and other missiles

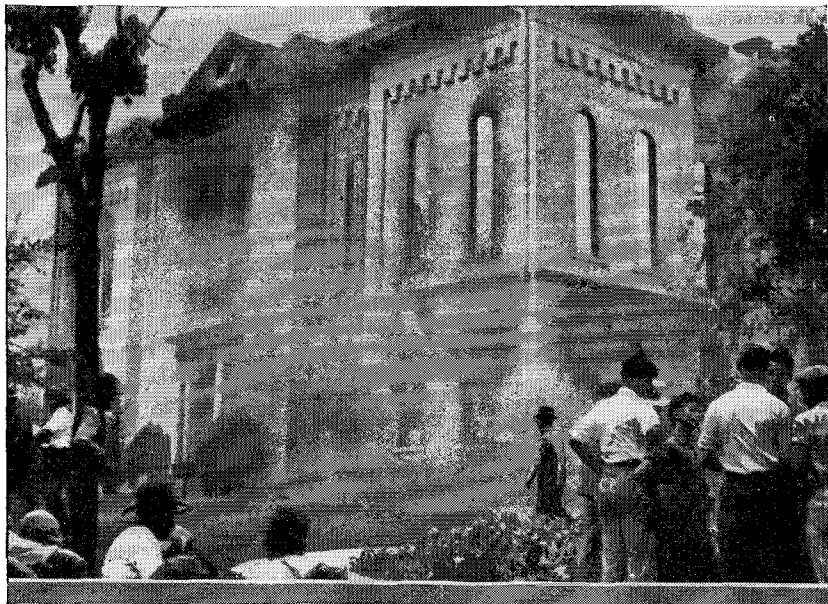
thrown by the crowd, which seemed to believe that Hughes had not died in the fire, but had been spirited away to the jail. While one section of the mob struggled to open the vault, another tried to storm the jail.

"As the crowd closed in again and refused to heed shots fired into the air," we read, "the soldiers leveled their rifles and pistols." Two men fell wounded.

Then the vault was finally forced open, and, as already recounted, the procession with Hughes's body began.

Altho the fury of the mob had died down and all of the town's 2,000 Negroes had fled, another race outbreak was feared, and Governor Moody proclaimed martial law. A military court of inquiry was opened, and sixteen men were arrested.

"The dark conclusion is inevitable that this was, more clearly



P. & A. photograph

THE COURT-HOUSE FIRE WHERE THE MOB'S VICTIM DIED

than any other in many months, a preventable lynching," declares *The Virginian-Pilot*. "It was preventable because sufficient precautions could have been taken in advance, as has been done in many instances in other States where troops have guarded court-houses during trials."

A Texas view of the horror is supplied by the *Houston Post-Dispatch*:

"Texans will share the astonishment of the outside world at this exhibition of lawlessness.

"It defies apology—almost defies explanation.

"Most of us would have said a few days ago that such a thing could not happen in the Texas of to-day.

"We may take some comfort from the fact that measures of prevention were attempted, and that peace officers and guardsmen fearlessly opposed themselves to overwhelming odds in their endeavor to uphold the law.

"But we can not, and should not, attempt to disguise from ourselves the fact that a blot has been placed on the fame of our State."

Of "mass insanity," the *New York Telegram* says:

"Because these debauches often take the form of Negro lynchings, it is mistakenly assumed that this is a racial issue. It is not. The proof is that whites as well as blacks are lynched.

"Nor is it a sectional issue. The mob insanity breaks out on the Pacific coast, in the North, and in the East, just as in the South. Whether the hysteria destroys a Negro in a backward Texas town, or a Sacco and Vanzetti in 'cultured' Boston, the mental disease is essentially the same.

"There is no reason for the rest of the country to be self-righteous toward Texas. The cure of this mental malady is a national problem."

GANDHI'S MANTLE FALLS ON A WOMAN

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU, Hindu poetess, emerges as leader of imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi's Nationalist following in the "civil-disobedience" movement.

Viceroy Lord Irwin has an army of 226,000 men to maintain law, order, and British authority.

How to handle a woman leader of "disobedients" might be considered a rather delicate problem even for a Viceroy.

Long or short as her revolutionary command may prove to be, a woman's leadership in India adds another astonishing



Underwood photograph

"I FEEL AS JOAN OF ARC MUST HAVE FELT"

Declares Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, substitute leader for Gandhi in India.

novelty to the Gandhi movement, already labeled "strange," "not understandable," "fantastic" by many of our papers.

Gandhi named Mrs. Naidu to the succession in case of his imprisonment and the imprisonment of Abbas Tyabji, a Moslem ex-High Justice next in command. One week after Gandhi's arrest, Tyabji was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Fifty-nine of Tyabji's party were also interned on their way to raid the government salt deposit at Dharasana. Mrs. Naidu then assumed command of the Nationalist campaign, declaring:

"We ask no quarter, and we shall give none.

"I shall cut the barbed-wire with pliers, and seize the salt with my own hands.

"In making the most of this heaven-sent opportunity, neither jail nor death shall hold any terrors for me."

The fact that Mrs. Naidu visited this country in the winter of

1928-29 and spoke in various cities, criticizing strictures on India published in Katherine Mayo's book, "Mother India," is recalled as our press exploits her personality.

"An eloquent orator and the only woman ever to be chosen President of the Indian Nationalist Congress," begins a character sketch in a London dispatch to the New York World from Arthur E. Mann, who continues:

"She is widely known in England, having been educated at Kings College, London, and Girton College, Cambridge. She became a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1924.

"She has published three volumes of poetry in English, and has lectured in all the chief cities of India on social, educational, religious, and political questions. She is also well known in New York as a lecturer.

"Some years ago she defied her family and the Brahman caste laws by marrying an Indian doctor who was not a Brahman. On her visits to England, Mrs. Naidu was always regarded as a moderate, until 1919, when she came under Gandhi's influence.

"When she became Chairman of the All-India National Congress a few years ago, she was as extreme as any Indian who held that position.

"Among other things she advocated a national army, navy, and air force for India.

"On her last visit to England, in 1928, she condemned the feminist movement saying, 'I'd be ashamed to belong to such a movement. It is a confession of woman's inferiority.' She added that the Indian social system is better than the British so far as women are concerned, because in India a woman did not have to work, unless she wished, as long as any male member of her family was alive."

Other correspondents note that she was born in the capital of the native State of Hyderabad, and that the four children in the Naidu family have been sent to England to be educated.

"Intended by her rich and scholarly father to be a scientist, poetry and Nationalism attracted her more than chemistry or medicine," notes the Richmond News-Leader, which declares that she would have to be included in "any list of the half-dozen most interesting women in the world, along with Halide Edib, Jane Addams, and Gertrude Baumer." Further, we read:

"No leader in India was more outspoken than she in denouncing the appointment of the Simon Commission as an insult to India.

"Usually she dresses in the homespun of the native looms, but when she travels she wears the rich apparel of her class. Often in America, when taken for a gipsy, she would laugh as people asked her to tell their fortunes, and then with a certain pride she would answer that she helped to create the fortunes she foretold.

"About her is something mysterious and powerful.

"Where Naidu is," said a Berlin newspaper, "there is India." Her poetry is epic now, for at the head of Gandhi's disciples, she is an Indian Judith."

Features of the tense situation in India are high-spotted by correspondents in dispatches subject to censorship, reporting developments day-by-day like these:

Government nets captive seditionists by the hundreds.

Troops reoccupy rebellious Sholapur, an important textile mill center in the southwest, where under Nationalist temporary rule three Moslem policemen are said to have been tied together, soaked with kerosene and burned to death.

A squadron of British bombing airplanes mops up hill-tribe raiders on the Afghanistan frontier near Peshawur.

Confiscation of firearms prevents all but a few minor city clashes on the day of the Moslem feast of Bakrid (Bairam), and the 73d anniversary of the "Sepoy Rebellion."

Liquor vendors, men near Jalalpur are violently routed by Nationalist pickets and a village mob.

The Moslem League of Sikhs (from whom the Government has recruited many soldiers for their fighting qualities) votes to back Gandhi's civil-disobedience campaign.

Government order prohibits for one month assembling of more than four persons and the carrying of sticks, knives, or other weapons in Dharasana and the neighboring villages.

AN OIL-FIGHT CHAMPION FOR THE SUPREME COURT

"HE'S A PERFECT DARLING around the house," this stalwart new candidate for the United States Supreme Court.

"He's the best companion in the world—so jolly and fun-loving."

And as for what he likes to eat—"he is well-trained; he eats everything that is put on the table."

Thus we see massive, serious-visaged, rather grim Owen J. Roberts (the "J." stands for Josephus) through the eyes of his wife. Among other interesting glimpses into the personality of this eminent Philadelphia lawyer, who gained renown as special government counsel in the oil-scandal prosecutions, Mrs. Roberts tells us in newspaper interviews that "he grabs a lurid detective story the minute he comes into the house."

Tall, thick-set and broad-shouldered, in stature he is not unlike Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, President Hoover's first choice as successor to Supreme Court Justice Sanford. Forty-eight hours after the Senate rejected Judge Parker, as told in our last issue, the President submitted Mr. Roberts's name.

A majority of editors believe that he will sail through to an easy confirmation, but some point out that the Parker appointment also seemed safe, at first, and warn Mr. Roberts's friends not to be too optimistic.

For a time, it appeared certain that the new nominee would be vigorously opposed by Senate dries, because of a speech he made, in 1923, at the annual dinner of the Trust Companies of America. Later, however, this opposition faded away, the Washington correspondents tell us, when it was brought out that he had neither opposed nor favored Prohibition. According to the *New York World*, which dug up a copy of the speech, "his specific remarks on the subject of Prohibition" were:

"I want to stop just a moment to touch upon a subject upon which I fear I may be misunderstood.

"I hold no brief either for or against Prohibition. Let that be understood.

"But I do hold a brief for this proposition, gentlemen: that the height of all absurdities of governmental regulation and tinkering was reached when a police statute was written into that great charter of our liberties, the Constitution of the United States.

"If you are going to write sumptuary statutes and police regulations into that great instrument, you have drawn it down to the level of a city ordinance.

"That, it seems to me, is the height and last of all the absurdities.

"I am not speaking as to whether Prohibition is a good thing or a bad thing.

"I am merely saying what I hope some of you don't think—that I feel about this Prohibition that we have got as some men feel about the liquor they are buying, that it is a good thing to have, but it costs too great a price."

Judging by editorial comment, the country views the nomination of Mr. Roberts as excellent. Even the Senate insurgents are pleased, says Elliott Thurston, Washington correspondent of the *New York World*:

"Republican liberals like Borah and Norris, who led the fight against Chief Justice Hughes, and later against Parker, hailed the new choice of the President as a victory.

"The satisfaction was not based on any idea that Roberts himself wears the liberal label, altho he can be classed with his close friend, Justice Stone, who often votes with the Supreme Court liberals.

"It arose simply because Roberts is looked upon in the Senate as an eminent lawyer of distinction and ability, with a record of long and unusually successful service at the bar, seldom as the champion of the corporate client."

"For six years," this correspondent continues, "Roberts has given a large share of his time to the oil prosecutions—without fee so far—and his success in recovering the naval oil reserves and in convicting Albert B. Fall has won him favor with most of the Senate, notably Senator Walsh, of Montana, who unearthed the oil scandals."

Blue-eyed, of dark complexion, and with straight, black hair that is turning gray, Mr. Roberts, at fifty-five, finds himself chosen for the highest honor in the profession which, as a boy, he all but renounced "because lawyers aren't honest."

"The rise of Owen Josephus Roberts from the bosom of a well-to-do, middle-class family to one of the highest rungs in the American ladder," says the *Philadelphia Record*, "is a chronicle of little romance, much hard work, and great native ability."



Keystone

"HE'S A PERFECT DARLING AROUND THE HOUSE"

Says Mrs. Roberts, shown here with her husband.

From *The Record's* sketch of his career, we learn that:

"He has never served on the bench.

"Born in Germantown on May 2, 1875, he attended the Germantown Academy and, in 1895, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as valedictorian of his class.

"Three years later he emerged from the University's Law School with his doctor-of-laws degree. In 1901 he was made a professor of law in that school.

"He was appointed first assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia in 1903.

"Named special deputy Attorney-General, he resigned from the University faculty to prosecute cases arising from violation of the war-time espionage, sedition, and treason acts.

"Roberts's record before the court he is about to join is enviable in that he has won every case he has argued before it.

"He plays neither golf nor tennis, and is more than proud of his scientifically-managed 800-acre farm and country estate at Kimberton, six miles from Phoenixville.

"He counts his blooded beeves, his hogs of irreproachable ancestry, and thoroughbred colts among his friends. The social duties incumbent upon his position he leaves in the hands of Mrs. Roberts and his daughter.

"He runs his office methodically, and follows a clocklike schedule."

Other accounts tell us that the nominee likes roughing it in the woods, and is an expert canoeist.

Papers throughout the country acclaim Mr. Roberts's nomination. While a few are lukewarm, or are waiting to examine his record thoroughly before taking a stand, the great majority of editors, of all shades of political opinion, are forthright in their praise of President Hoover's second choice.

NAVAL PARITY TO COST A BILLION

"WHAT DO YOU MEAN—LIMITATION?"

A hypothetical layman is speaking, a layman who read a few weeks ago that the London Conference for "naval limitation" was a success, and now is puzzled to hear that the Hoover Administration is planning a billion-dollar navy-building program to attain parity with England. And under the London treaty, too.

For, paradoxical as it may seem, we are told by the Washington correspondents that the new treaty entitles us to devote a far greater sum to our Navy than we have been expending for years past.

It is on this very point that the opposition is centering its attack.

Energetic and earnest Burton L. French, the stocky chairman of the House Naval Appropriations subcommittee, threw the first brick. He declared, according to the *New York Times* correspondent, that for a nation whose annual navy-building program for the last eight years had been less than \$50,000,000, "it is indefensible that upon ratification of the treaty it should mount to \$125,000,000, to \$150,000,000 a year."

The answer given is that but for the London Conference we should have to spend a much greater amount.

Fred A. Britten, the pleasant-voiced, well-groomed, athletic chairman of the House Naval Committee, defends his billion-dollar Navy bill, and Representative W. A. Ayres, Democrat, of Kansas, a member of Mr. French's committee, supports the measure in a reply to Mr. French:

"If nothing had been accomplished at the London Conference, we would have expected the budget for the naval establishment in the near future to have imposed demands annually ranging from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000, and when the replacement program is taken into consideration, touching all types, I hesitate to say just what the annual draft might have been."

To give details of Mr. Britten's bill, we borrow from another dispatch to *The Times*:

"The new construction (240,200 tons) proposed in the bill will require an outlay of \$497,800,000 by 1940, Mr. Britten estimated, which, added to the requirements for authorizations already made, will make a total of about \$936,995,000 to be expended within the next eight years.

"The bill provides for 73,500 tons of light cruisers at about \$132,300,000; 55,000 tons of destroyers and destroyer-leaders to cost around \$150,000,000; 42,100 tons of submarines at about \$122,000,000; and 69,000 tons of aircraft-carriers at the round figures of \$93,500,000."

Asserting that "no treaty at all would be better than an agreement which imposes enormous expenditures for American ships of British preference," Mr. Britten declared he would oppose his own bill "unless convinced by Navy experts that 73,500 tons of light six-inch-gun cruisers are adaptable to our use."

Now for the opposition to the billion-dollar program.

Quoting from one of Theodore C. Wallen's Washington dispatches to the *New York Herald Tribune*:

"If the demand for the full naval strength allowed were to succeed, Chairman French warned, it would send the 'annual

burden of naval appropriations' from about \$350,000,000 to between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000.

"The cost to the United States, 'provided we insist on building up to the limitations within the treaty, and construe the limitations as an obligation to build,' was outlined by Chairman French thus:

"Turning to battle-ships, it would mean that the three that are to be decommissioned would be kept in full commission to the last day possible under the terms of the treaty—one year in the case of two ships and eighteen months in the case of the other.

"It would mean an urge to permit reckless expenditure under the guise of modernization upon any or all of the remaining battle-ships.

"It would mean an obligation to construct 69,000 tons of aircraft-carriers.

"It would mean an obligation not only to construct all the eight-inch-gun cruisers that the treaty permits, but in addition 73,000 tons of the six-inch-gun cruisers over and above what we have.

"In the matter of destroyers it would be possible to replace 150,000 tons and between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of submarines."

Pointing out that rough estimates of what this building program would cost run from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 between now and 1936, Mr. French declared:

"From the standpoint of national finances, I submit, there can be no justification for any such expenditure of money, an expenditure that would treble the appropriations that we have made for new construction work on an average for each of the last ten years. . . .

"A conservative building program will place the United States in the strongest position before the conference that will convene five or six years from now. By not building up to the authorized limits, the United States would more readily agree to further reductions at that time. The scrapping of new ships would be avoided."



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HE WANTS A BILLION FOR THE NAVY
Representative Fred A. Britten.

To this Mr. Britten retorted by recalling the action of the British in building "the greatest number of cruisers the world has ever seen" after the Washington Conference, and termed Mr. French's position "a false policy." Mr. Ayres spoke next:

"Had there been no London Conference, it would have been necessary for us in time, not only to build replacements of all existing tonnage, but to add new tonnage according to the programs of other governments.

"In replacement tonnage the treaty does save us the enormous expense that ultimately would confront us of replacing some 76,000 tons of destroyers and approximately 35,000 tons of submarines. As to additional six-inch-gun cruiser tonnage, all but 23,000 tons is offset by the five of the fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers which we are not to build under the terms of the treaty."

To build or not to build? Editorial disagreement on this point may be shown by two quotations. Says the *Troy Record*:

"If the United States could go to the next conference with a minimum of construction chalked against it, and a frank announcement that the difference between the maximum permitted under the treaty and the tonnage laid down, measured its faith in the outlawry of war, what a tremendous leverage it would have for peace."

But the *Chicago Daily News* declares:

"To refrain from building, or to build fewer ships than the treaty authorizes, would be extremely foolish.

"It would put the United States at a disadvantage in the next naval conference. A nation with a weak navy has little part in any move toward limitation of armaments."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANOTHER peace note: Italy will build 29 more war-ships. —*Milwaukee Journal*.

WHITE shoes are signs of summer. Almost-white shoes are signs of last summer. —*Arkansas Gazette*.

ONE thing wrong with the country is that most of it has moved to the city. —*Thomaston (Ga.) Times*.

OUTSTANDING wet group in America, as disclosed by the LITERARY DIGEST poll, is the bar. It sounds wet. —*Wichita Eagle*.

It appears that the United States hurried the signing of that peace pact in order to get busy building those new cruisers. —*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

THE man who insists that woman's place is in the home will always find his most appreciative audience at the club. —*Detroit News*.

If burning credit gas in instalment cars over bonded roads is prosperity, this country is still pretty doggone prosperous. —*Thomaston Times*.

THE fact that educators were dry in the DIGEST poll was no surprise to any one who has slept through lecture periods. —*Ohio State Journal*.

ONE explanation of the market is the "Seasonal influences," meaning, no doubt, that the bears have finished their winter sleep. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

JEWELER is said to have engraved the Ten Commandments on the head of a pin. Floyd Gibbons probably could recite them in a 10-second address. —*Arkansas Gazette*.

In the coming primaries, Pennsylvania Republicans have a fine chance to express their views on Prohibition. They can vote the dry-wet ticket of Grundy and Phillips or indorse the wet-dry boys, Brown and Davis. —*The New Yorker*.

It may be all right for John D. to pass out nickels instead of dimes, but we should like to see him try it out on some of the waiters we have had. —*Jackson News*.

MRS. McCORMICK is a pioneer all right. For instance, people have been saying that in ten years women have contributed nothing to public life. —*Virginian-Pilot*.

"THE pedestrian should have the right of way," says a writer. He has. All traffic moves aside at the first clang of the ambulance gong. —*The Passing Show (London)*.

HAVING silenced firearms, Mr. Maxim announces that he will next endeavor to eliminate noise in industry. And when he finishes that, he might tackle politics. —*San Diego Union*.

NEWS item says a French pugilist always listens to a saxophone solo before going into the ring. No doubt to get himself into a mood where he won't dread being knocked out. —*Macon Telegraph*.

FEMININE member of Parliament, battling in behalf of short skirts, says long skirts are "a cloud on our female horizon." Still, they are a cloud the sun has no trouble shining through. —*Arkansas Gazette*.

A BILLIARDS championship for married women was held recently. The dexterity with which the players found the pockets was the subject of gloomy admiration by all husbands present. —*London Opinion*.

GANDHI's salt will now be supplied by the government. —*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

THE world was created in six days, no Senate confirmation being necessary. —*Arkansas Gazette*.

A DONKEY in Middlesex swallowed a gold wedding-ring. Attracted by the 22 carats, perhaps. —*London Opinion*.

FRENCH Judge Kills Self, Wife and Niece. —Head-line. If he did it in that order, he hung up a record. —*Tampa Times*.

HENRY FORD beat his secretary in a foot-race. Probably he will now try to revive that quaint old institution, the human leg. —*The New Yorker*.

GEORGIA aviator made a power dive of 7,000 feet in 15 seconds, a speed that is seldom excelled even on Wall Street. —*Arkansas Gazette*.

STOCK-MARKET suckers appear to prove that, instead of dreading the fire, the burnt child just can't believe that he was burnt. —*San Diego Union*.

"A NEW hat is as good as a bottle of medicine to a woman," I read. Ladies may be relied upon to persevere with the treatment. —*The Passing Show*.

OUR forefathers objected to taxation without representation. Now we would be glad to get taxation without misrepresentation. —*American Lumberman*.

DR. F. SCOTT MCBRIDE says the Anti-Saloon League is religious because it opens its meetings with prayer, but the Senate does that, too. —*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

MISS FRANCES REES, professional parachute jumper, carried an automobile horn with her when she leapt from a plane at Roosevelt Field. —*Detroit News*.

THE ultimate minimum of praise is contained in the appraisal made by a dealer when you're trying to trade in your old car. —*Arkansas Gazette*.

"MANY budding poets are to be found in our prisons," declares a chaplain. Most of them, however, are still at large. —*The Humorist (London)*.

HALF a peanut will supply enough brain energy for an hour's hard thinking, states a prof. If that's what he was thinking about for an hour, it wasn't a fair test. —*Thomaston Times*.

AN American scientist says that some day love will be prescribed for and cured like any bodily ailment. It will be treated, I suppose, simply as an affection of the heart. —*The Passing Show*.

A CHICAGO hoodlum wouldn't agree with the others of his clan, who wanted to cut out the rough stuff, and they shot him. Delegates to the next naval parley might make a note of that. —*Macon Telegraph*.

It is a controversial point whether a nation-wide straw vote really proves anything. Opinion seems evenly divided. Some newspapers insist that the LITERARY DIGEST poll is significant; others say it proves nothing.

My own notion is that before we give too much credence to the DIGEST figures, we should determine whether a straw vote is worth anything. And how would we go about doing that? Why, of course, we would take a straw vote on it. —*Detroit News*.



LET'S HOPE IT ISN'T CATCHING

—Shoemaker in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ABYSSINIA'S "KING OF KINGS"

HE LOOKS SOMEWHAT INSIGNIFICANT, but in the thirteen and one-half years of his Regency in Abyssinia, we are told, Ras Tafari showed "a real talent for administration combined with the best qualities of the statesman as well as of the general."

Now he is King of Kings of Ethiopia, following the death of the Empress Zauditu, who, it seems, took little part in the Government that her Regent practically controlled.

He visited Europe in 1924, various journals note, and the *London Times* found him "a man of considerable enlightenment," who "made a very favorable impression on the statesmen and others who met him."

A vivid portrait of Ras Tafari, as he appeared in Paris, is presented by a correspondent in that city of the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, Minott Saunders, who writes:

"When Ras Tafari, who had been co-ruler of Abyssinia for many years, recently proclaimed himself King of Kings, successor to the Queen of Sheba and descendant of King Solomon, he didn't surprise his friends in France.

"On his visit to this country several years ago, Ras Tafari made it quite plain that he might be expected to do unexpected things from a political point of view.

"What good is an Army to the head of a State unless he can use it to fight for him?" the Ras remarked as he departed, puzzled by the strange ways of Western civilization.

"Western ideas were just too much for the Ras. He could not understand the need for peaceful elections, and he expressed himself accordingly.

"Remembering this, his French friends were not surprised when they heard that in the political intrigue and bloodshed which enveloped Abyssinia for some time the Ras should emerge as ruler.

"The methods by which he accomplished this coup still remain something of a mystery in Europe."

When the French national elections at that time resulted in the enforced resignation of President Millerand and of Premier Poincaré, this Paris correspondent goes on to relate, Ras Tafari could not quite understand why there had been no fighting, no bloodshed.

His friends, Millerand and Poincaré, who had greeted him on his arrival in France, were no longer in control of the country, and this informant continues:

"The Ras could understand this; but he couldn't understand why they should step out without fighting for their jobs.

"Then he made his prophetic remark: 'What good is an Army to a ruler of a State unless it can fight for him?'

"In the kindest manner, his French hosts attempted to explain it. But the Ras shook his head. No battles, nobody killed, not even a shot fired.

"With all that magnificent Army, that strong Navy, and that excellent air service, Millerand and Poincaré had quit cold.

"Sorrowfully, Ras Tafari prepared to leave the country.

"Surrounded by his large retinue, and distributing zebras, jewels and elephant tusks on his way, he went home to live his own life.

"From Europe he had learned one thing—the value of airplanes as military weapons. He introduced them to his own land.

"And when he became king he decorated a French airman in his service for valor."



Underwood & Underwood photograph

RAS TAFARI, "STATESMAN AND GENERAL"

The sudden death of the Empress Zauditu, we read in a Reuter dispatch from Addis Ababa to the *London Daily Telegraph*, is rumored to have been partly due to the shock of hearing that her former husband, Ras Gugsa Olie, had been killed in a battle between his rebel force and imperial troops of Ras Tafari, who is a distant cousin of the late Empress. We read further:

"Her Majesty was in ill-health when the news reached her.

"Details of the battle, which took place near Zebit, show that the rebel forces suffered a decisive defeat.

"While ostensibly making offers of submission to Ras Tafari, it is stated, Ras Olie planned a surprise attack with his force 10,000 strong, equipped with two guns and ten machine-guns.

"By an adroit maneuver the Regent's Minister for War, Degiac Mulugheta, who commanded an Imperial Army of twice the number, equipped with five guns and thirty machine-guns, avoided the attempt to pen him up, and, attacking in his turn, routed the rebels with heavy losses, the fallen including their leader himself.

"The Imperial losses are described as insignificant."

But this victory hardly assured peace, it appears, for about two weeks after the enthroning of Ras Tafari, the Cairo correspondent of the *London Daily News* reported that a rising had begun against him in Abyssinia.

The cause for the rising, we are told, is alleged suspected foul play in connection with the death of the Empress Zauditu.

Speaking of Abyssinia, the country, the *London Economist* says:

"The Abyssinians occupy the largest and choicest piece of that chain of highlands—stretching up and down East Africa from the Red Sea to the Cape—in which European settlers have also been attempting latterly to make themselves at home.

"But Abyssinia is not only a natural fortress in which a temperate climate breeds a vigorous race.

"It also holds a key position among the countries situated in the Nile Basin under modern conditions of irrigation and river control; for the Blue Nile rises in the center of the Abyssinian plateau, and Lake Tana, from which the river issues, has all the makings of a natural reservoir, if and when certain works are carried out at the exit.

"If Egypt and the Sudan are to have enough Nile water between them for all their possible future needs—Egypt drawing principally from the White Nile and the Sudan from the Blue Nile—it is highly desirable that the Lake Tana causeway works should be carried out forthwith."

A SOVIET CLAIM OF VICTORY

THERE ARE THREE WAYS, we are told, to look at the temporary trade agreement lately signed between Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

From the Russian angle it is seen as a "Soviet victory of diplomacy."

The Moscow *Isvestia*, official organ of the Government, declares the political importance of the agreement extends beyond Anglo-Soviet relations.

This journal adds that it will be especially valuable in helping the Soviet Government to counteract the feeling raised abroad by the alleged religious oppression, horrors of convict labor, and militarization of agriculture.

But from one English standpoint, as represented by "A. A. B." in the London *Evening Standard* (Ind.), a trading arrangement between two such parties as the Soviet Government and the British Government "can not but be unworkable, or, if workable, lopsided."

The explanation given for this remark is:

"In Great Britain, her Dominions and Colonies, trade is carried on by individuals, acting singly, or by corporations.

"In the Soviet republics trading by an individual or capitalist corporation is a counter-revolutionary act, punishable by death or imprisonment.

"The only trader in Russia is the Bolshevik Government, acting now by the United Political Administration of the State (that is, the Cheka and Stalin), and now by the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Republics."

Next we have a distinctly different British angle on the Russian Trade Agreement. It is outlined by the famous liberal Manchester *Guardian*, which declares:

"To all save those who are irreconcilable on the subject of Russia, the new trade agreement, signed by Mr. Henderson and



Mr. Sokolnikoff, must appear as a straightforward and workmanlike document, following naturally upon the resumption of diplomatic relations.

"It is a temporary agreement only, pending the conclusion of a full and permanent treaty of commerce and navigation, negotiations for which are to begin immediately.

"The agreement provides the necessary machinery for normal trade relations between this country and Russia, each of the contracting parties agreeing to afford the usual 'most-favored-nation' treatment to the other's subjects, national produce, and manufactures.

"It may be suggested that the fact that Mr. Sokolnikoff signs on behalf of the whole Russian Empire, with a certain

favorable position with regard to Continental border States, while Mr. Henderson signs only for Great Britain and not for the Dominions, places this country in a position of inferiority.

"But at this stage the signature of the Dominions was not to be looked for, and it is provided, moreover, that the agreement may be extended by a simple exchange of notes to such of the Dominions as may desire it."

Another British adverse critic of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement is the London *Morning Post*. The Soviet has a State monopoly



of foreign trade, it says, but British trade is conducted by the private merchants.

Again, we are told, this State monopoly claims and is actually granted "all diplomatic privileges and immunities."

But there is no question of giving any diplomatic privileges and immunities to British traders in Russia, this newspaper points out, and then observes:

"That is a fundamental inferiority of position which may have serious results in the working-out of this agreement. It may result, for example, in the Soviet securing a monopoly of the outward as well as of the inward trade and becoming a sort of German Hansa in England."

Turning to the Russian press, we find the above-mentioned official organ of the Soviet Government, *Isvestia*, saying:

"Both countries grant to each other the right of the most-favored nation. A Soviet Trade Delegation, composed of the Commercial Representative and of his two substitutes and enjoying all diplomatic privileges, will reside in London.

"The diplomatic privileges will be extended also to the building which this delegation will occupy. The ships and cargoes of either country will enjoy in the ports and in the territorial waters of the other country all the rights, privileges, and facilities which are enjoyed by this country's own ships and cargoes, as well as by the ships of other most-favored nations.

"Especially important is that clause of the agreement which prohibits all special limitations that might be put on commercial credits to the Soviet Union, should any concerns wish to grant such credits to it."

Isvestia also thinks that the new agreement is an object lesson for France and the aggressive border States. Altho it will not avert war, this newspaper adds, it may prolong the lull before the clash comes.

The Moscow *Pravda*, organ of the Russian Communist party, is elated at Russian success in the agreement, but declares meanwhile:

"We shall not relax even for a moment our revolutionary Bolshevik alertness."

COMMUNISM IN THE NURSERY

GREAT EXCITEMENT has been stirred up in Moscow, it seems, because of the discovery by a loyal Bolshevik that the toys of Russian children corrupt their minds.

So it is proposed that, under the Commissariat for Education, a single center should be organized to work out genuinely Soviet themes in toys.

This is the suggestion of one Mr. D. Popov. And he makes it, we learn from the Moscow correspondent of the London *Observer*, in a formidable indictment against children's conventional toys



THE RUSSIAN DOLL TERROR

—The Evening Standard (London).

as instruments for subtly corrupting the younger generation and infusing into their heads non-Communist ideas.

This correspondent tells us further that Mr. Popov's broadside was published in a Moscow evening newspaper, and that he first of all attacks such toys as miniature oil-stoves, household dishes, etc., on the idea that such toys would merely make the child "a good candidate for the title of 'wife and mother' in the bourgeois-patriarchal sense of these words."

The *Observer's* Moscow correspondent tells us further:

"Mr. Popov then discovers some fatal class defects in the construction and appearance of Soviet dolls. Dolls decked out in 'bourgeois' costumes and dolls representing Czars and their guards are attractive, whereas proletarian dolls are plain, and 'negro-dolls' are made out of idiots with faces which inspire revulsion."

"How seriously Mr. Popov takes his rôle as crusader against bourgeois toys may be gathered from the climax of his article, which reads as follows:

"We must finally raise a voice of protest against the reactionary, conservative, injurious toy.

"The Soviet toy must be connected with the problems of revolutionary struggle and construction. Show the children malignant caricatures of Czars, capitalists, gendarmes, priests, Fascisti, and social-imperialists.

"Show them the faces of saboteurs, bureaucrats, kulaks, and Nepmen.

"Show our friends not in distorted form, as is done now. Show proletarians of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa.

"And instead of carriages and phaetons we need toys which reflect our technical revolution: cranes, machines, tractors, motor-cycles, automats.

"We must put an end to absence of politics and to handwork in toy-manufacturing. The toy-makers must be united and we must inaugurate factory production of toys.

"We must create under the Commissariat for Education a single center for working out genuinely Soviet themes in toys."

A FRENCH SPOTLIGHT ON UNCLE SAM

THE AMERICANIZATION OF EUROPE, of the world even, is said to be a dread that haunts countless foreign observers.

More amazing to them, we read, is that this march toward world domination by Uncle Sam and his 120,000,000 people is being made more or less unconsciously.

If the United States should eventually become the paramount power of the world, writes a very distinguished French author, J. H. Rosny, the elder, it will be the result of our moral and economic might.

The Americans have no thought of war supremacy, he believes, because the idea of universal conquest by war seems to us out of date.

The most we would do in the matter of arms, he judges, would be to reply in kind to acts of violence by some other nation, or to maintain respect for the "intangible law of the Monroe Doctrine."

For the rest, it is asserted, Americans think only of their garnered wealth and of future opulence, both assured by the fruitfulness of a marvelous country and by a capacity for production that has no limit. We read then:

"Over there in America are 120,000,000 people, settled in a land that is about equal in size to all Europe.

"One hundred and twenty million sturdy people, whose physical and moral health are cared for with tyrannic zeal.

"One hundred and twenty million resolute, active and ingenious persons who are persuaded of their immense superiority to humanity in Europe, which has reached the point of death among civilizations in the West, and superior to what the Americans consider inferior races in the East.

"These Americans want to get all the material profit they can out of us. Also they wish to regenerate us. They believe that these two things go together.

"While they fix a handsome tariff on us, they pretend they are increasing our wealth, and improving the condition of our workers.

"At the same time, that they will free us from our vices, they will make our souls purer and our bodies stronger."

But, Mr. Rosny continues, while Uncle Sam may be said, industrially speaking, to have no superiors, politically he is a mere beginner, ignorant of "the weakness of force."

Allusion is then made to the stock market crash that began last October, which, Mr. Rosny thinks, should have opened American eyes to some weak points in the situation of the United States, and he proceeds:

"It is not at all impossible that now the Yankees are facing some lean years.

"But we must not exaggerate.

"The stock market crash did not diminish the prodigious resources which America possesses in her territory and in the eminent qualities of her people.

"Normally she should be prosperous and have a great influence. But from that position to the attainment of such superiority that she could impose her material and moral domination on the world is a long, long way.

"If Europe were in thoroughly good order, especially if Russia resumed normal relations with the West, Europeans would have such wealth of material and mind that they could not be subjected to any non-European power."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MUSIC'S "SUBLIMATED BARNUM"

"A CONCERT IS NOT A TEA PARTY."

You can't run in late, sip something, gossip a bit, and go out when you feel like it.

Not if Leopold Stokowski wields the baton.

Late-comers are given two minutes' grace, the concert begins, and those outside cool their heels in the lobby till the symphony is over.

Some protest against this, but Mr. Stokowski, likewise Mr. Toscanini, are adamant.

This and other characteristics of the Philadelphia Orchestra's leader is due to his "high voltage," explains Virgilia Peterson Ross in *The Outlook and Independent* (New York). This is his portrait:

"Leopold Stokowski is forty-two.

"He has a taut, mettlesome figure.

"His face is complicated by the pointed mockery of a faun and the sharp molding of an intellectual.

"He never wears a hat. But he chooses his clothes with care.

"Form is his fetish. And a naked, dramatic simplicity."

Of Polish descent, Stokowski grew up in England, studied piano and violin as a child, but turned to science at the age of sixteen; Oxford gave him its degree. Then music won him back again. He played the organ in the church of St. James, Piccadilly, and came to America in 1906 and played the organ in St. Bartholomew's, New York. Now his orchestral concerts expose the "standing-room only" sign.

"Stokowski feels that there is too much talk, that talk stimulates too little action, in America." Also:

"Against the vitality and the passionate quest to learn flows the tide of a terrible wastage. America, with Russia, Germany, and China, is the source from which the future will draw its life heat.

"But for wisdom, he himself turns to the Orient. He feels that India has a psychic power which far exceeds our grasp. He is, in a sense, a mystic.

"He has no creed. He has no palpable religion to spread before other men. Yet he has found a power of inner inspiration which defies analysis.

"In 1912, after conducting the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Stokowski took the leadership in Philadelphia. By this time he had reached ripened power. Hours of strain lay before him. But his material had great scope. He could give his orchestra 'imperialistic guidance' with a sure knowledge of triumph.

"The musicians' union allows two and a half hours of practise

five times a week. The sum of each man's energy goes into these rehearsals.

"Stokowski demands perfection from every player. He can make his violins play trills in entire unison.

"He will interrupt the practise of a *concerto* to say that the fourth violin played B flat instead of B sharp. He often compels a man to repeat his part separately. This habit caused a break with Mischa Mischakoff, the concert-master, last spring. Stokowski had asked him, in rehearsal, to play his score alone. Mr.

Mischakoff claimed that Stokowski was 'rude and unfair.' He left the orchestra. It is generally felt, however, that Stokowski makes a just taskmaster.

"He rides his men with a light hand as long as they give him full measure."

Philadelphia clergymen objected to Sunday concerts, but Stokowski continued them because some people could come on no other day. He frequently gives concerts for children, and then becomes something of a showman as well:

"At one of these, he sent for a circus of baby animals trained by a friend.

"When all the children were seated, he told them that he was keeping an elephant outside. They smiled at him cynically. 'You do not believe me?' he asked. 'Or perhaps you do not want to see an elephant?' Some of them called to bring him out. The conductor went backstage and reappeared leading a very young elephant by the ear.

"The children bellowed with delight.

"One of the musicians rushed to the platform and told Stokowski that there were crowds of elephants outside trying to come in. Three more trotted to the scene. Stokowski and the musician stood at the door pushing back the imaginary hordes

beyond. By this time the children were in a fever of curiosity. The conductor then took up his baton and played the 'Carnaval des Animaux' by Saint-Saëns. His little audience will probably not forget it."

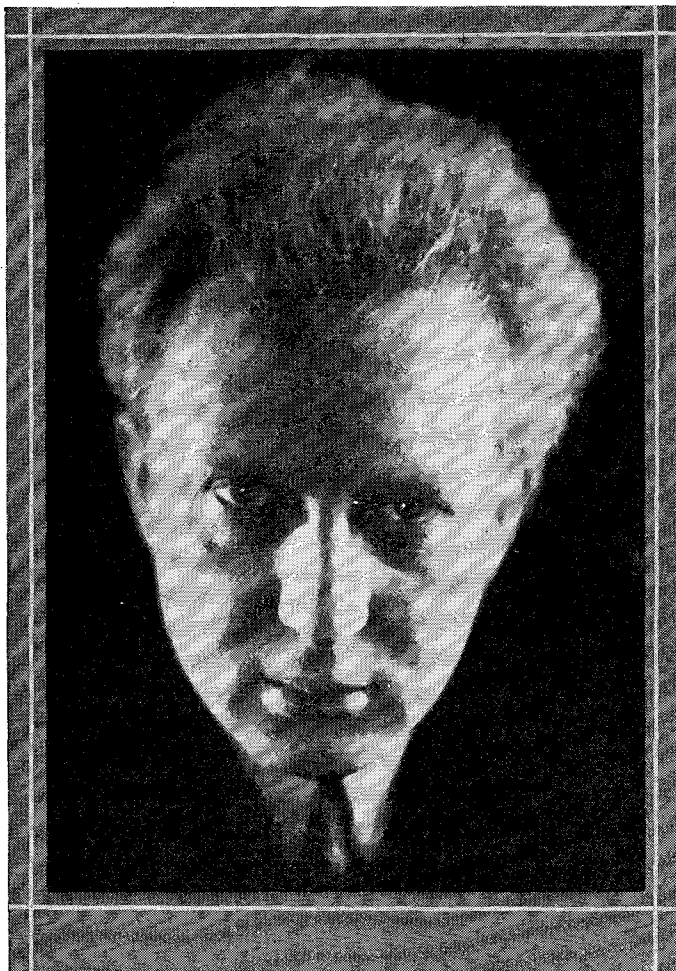
He tries other stunts on his adult audiences:

"Stokowski has carried his love of experiment to the concert stage itself.

"He reseeded his orchestra. He tried a military band. He brought in the color organ, but soon put it by. He often conducts without a score, and he played once in total darkness except for a light about his head. This plan, he found, was not feasible.

"But he still dreams of a hidden orchestra where the eye would subserve the ear.

"For quiet, he has ruled that the doors are closed during concerts. He allows late-comers two minutes' grace. If they exceed



Courtesy of Musical America (New York)

STOKOWSKI'S FACE IS COMPLICATED

"By the pointed mockery of a faun and sharp molding of an intellectual."

two minutes, they must wait outside for the intermission. 'A concert is not a tea party,' he said.

"Once, in the middle of playing, he left the platform because of the noise. He put on his coat and decided to go away for good. The manager persuaded him to stay. After five minutes, he returned to a hushed, repentant house.

"His experiments have brought Stokowski into the glare of public comment. The critics find him a juicy morsel.

"He has been called the Babe Ruth, the Jackie Coogan, the sublimated Barnum of orchestra leaders.

"He himself says that he is only an agent of transmission, a sieve through which to pass the liquid notes. He says that he does not want his personality to count. Yet many people feel that he is too luminously present. For them, his egotism and his sense of drama rob him of a certain integrity.

"Most of all, perhaps, he is criticized for playing modern music.

"He won it a place on Philadelphia programs. 'People who object to modern music are using only one side of the brain,' he has said. 'Don't resist or deride the beautiful of either the old or new age.' He keeps agents digging for new gems in various cities the world over.

"They send him about a thousand pieces a year, from which he chooses some thirty to try with the orchestra. Three compositions finally emerge for concerts. These are the discoveries which provoke a din of controversy.

"People guffaw and hiss. Critics wallow in acid mockery. Much of his audience can not understand."

The future of music, so Stokowski thinks, lies in electricity:

"This is the key to mighty changes.

"It will in time enable musicians to use a quarter-tone or the fraction of a quarter-tone. Since the end of the seventeenth century half-tones have been used on the piano. These tones are purely arbitrary. Now, with new knowledge of electricity, it will be possible to drop artifice and to approach the intervals of nature.

"Theremin and Martenot have already shown the way. In the last concert of this season, Stokowski had an instrument, invented by Professor Theremin, called the Thereminophone, which tripled the volume of tone in the bass, making the Bach *Fugue* reverberate like a peal of celestial thunder.

"Stokowski looks ahead to indescribable changes. In these he perhaps sees his destiny. He prophesies them from intuition. He can not say fully how they will transpire. But he upholds them with zeal and aplomb.

"The conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra may like his place beneath the sun. He may enjoy his gift of grace. He undoubtedly knew what he was doing when he let his hair, once sleekly cropped, flower about his head.

"Undoubtedly, too, he is aware that his experiments make a dramatic display. But his gestures are not mean. His science is no bribe for favor. He plumbs the depths of physical and mental effort. He has a clean, swift passion for his work.

"And however much he relishes glamour or condescends to the fashion for fame, Stokowski is quick with the high fire of his art.

"For years he refused to broadcast. The receivers were as yet too crude. The *tutti* almost overloaded the wires.

"A man, knowing nothing of music, sat by a dial and regulated the accents of sound according to his own whim. If he felt that there was too much noise, he diminished it. If, on the contrary, he longed for bigger and better vibrations, he increased them.

"This did not fall in with Stokowski's plans. He studied the technique of broadcasting. Last October, when he gave his first concert over the radio, he directed both his musicians and the man at the dial with his baton. Hooked up to fifty-two stations, he reached all over the United States, into Canada and into Mexico.

"At last he approached the fulfilment of his dream. He could diffuse his music among millions, himself and his orchestra unseen, and perhaps a velvet darkness enveloping his hearers in the vast world of sound."

A "ROUGH-CUT POET LAUREATE"

ENGLAND'S NEW POET LAUREATE, when a youth, worked in a New York saloon.

But he read "La Morte d'Arthur" when he retired at night.

His sojourn in America lasted three years, going about the country, doing such jobs as opportunity presented. So America has a kind of personal pride in him.

He came here again during the war to plead the cause of the Allies.

With a Labor Government in the saddle the choice was expected to fall on Masefield. Over here he had been practically elected.

And there is just a suggestion of a chuckle in the *Boston Transcript* over a possible future predicament:

"When MacDonald and his Laborites have gone out of power, and the Conservatives, as well they may be, are in full power once more, Toryism will find that it has a rough-cut Poet Laureate on its hands.

"Mr. John Masefield has succeeded to the honor of Wordsworth and Tennyson; and if he celebrates the royalties in dutiful verse, he will dress them in flesh and blood, and not in Kohinoors and ermine.

"Nor is it likely that objection will be made to the traditional butt of wine that goes with the Laureate's emoluments by the man who gleefully penned the lines:

"Oh some are fond of red wine and some are fond of white,
And some are all for dancing by the pale moonlight;
But rum's alone the tippie, and the heart's delight
Of the old, bold mate of Henry Morgan.

"Oh some are sad and wretched folk that go in silken suits
And there's a mort of wicked rogues that live in good reputes;
So I'm for drinking honestly, and dying in my boots,
Like an old, bold mate of Henry Morgan."

If the "wets" of our current contro-

versy are disposed to enroll a laureate poet in their ranks, they must think twice, since the *New York Herald Tribune* and others report that Mr. Masefield has been a teetotaler for twenty-five years. This is the dispatch from London:

"The old English custom of rewarding the poet laureate with a cask of canary wine annually has only academic interest for John Masefield, who yesterday was appointed poet laureate. Masefield told an interviewer from *The Evening Standard*, of London, to-day that he had been a teetotaler for twenty-five years, or since the days when he was a chore-boy in a New York saloon.

"I don't like the taste of it," said Masefield, when questioned in regard to wine, 'on the other hand, I like its appearance.'

"Questioned as to whether he would be satisfied, therefore, merely to look at a cask of canary, the poet said:

"That is so. I think the spectacle of a butt of wine being trundled up this hill would be an impressive one.' Masefield's house sits high. Then he smiled, and quoted the line regarding the wine whose 'lusty blood is the learned poet's food,' remarking that to a man who has been dry for a quarter of a century wine is only the poet's visual food."

There will be more to say of Masefield from English sources. Previous to the appointment the *Daily Mail* printed:

"On the whole, the Prime Minister is not likely to find a more suitable candidate than Mr. John Masefield. He combines originality with a mastery of form; he is no mean critic; there are few poems so redolent of the English soil as his 'Reynard the Fox.'"



Keystone photograph

ENGLAND'S NEW LAUREATE
JOHN MASEFIELD

"BUT IS IT ART?"

TORTURED SOULS need no longer worry about what is art.

A definition offered by Mrs. John Sloan wins a prize.

She is the wife of one of America's foremost painters, and her contemplation won over her husband's introspection.

She says: "Art is that beauty which the imagination has created, and which wakes in the observer an emotion of pleasure similar to that of the creator."

He says: "Art is the creative urge of life's consciousness." And his definition went down before his wife's.

This family contest was only a part of a larger competition set in motion by the Halton Endowment, which provides beds in New York hospitals for the benefit of working girls. The jury was Irvin S. Cobb, the writer, Mary Fanton Roberts, editor of *Arts and Decoration*, and Randall Davey, the painter.

Mrs. Sloan had a number of competitors whose lucubrations *The Herald Tribune* discloses:

"Gifford Beal, president of the Art Students' League of New York, also a well-known painter, thought 'Art is what can not be taught,' and had the judges thinking very profoundly for a few minutes.

"Boardman Robinson, an artist who has run the gamut from caricature to heroic mural decoration, submitted that 'Art is the interpretation of some universal order,' a statement which led the judges into the realm of the 'higher consciousness.'

"The writers, too, had their ideas on the subject, 'art,' according to Arthur Davison Ficke, being 'the revolt of the heart against the tyranny of the brain,' and, according to Witter Bynner, the poet, being 'man trying to find something better than the image he was made in.' Other definitions were given by:

"Don Dickerman, Village artist and restaurateur: 'Art may be almost any form of beauty, created or exprest in such form that it may be enjoyed and which thereby makes living a more delightful experience.'

"Hugh Ferriss, pictorial recorder of *Twentieth Century Manhattan*: 'Art is to science and business as one's feelings are to his thoughts and his deed, i.e., crucified between the two thieves.'

"Tony Sarg, artist and marionette maker: 'Art affords pleasure to the creator and should have a refining, uplifting influence on his fellow man, but it usually never does. Art is the most misused word in our vocabulary—some have it by instinct; nobody ever acquires it.'

"Floyd Dell, novelist and writer: 'This is all I know of art—unhappy men of other days distilled the poison of the heart and sealed it in a perfect phrase.'

"Art Young, cartoonist: 'Never has there been a definition of art that is satisfactory. It certainly is not mere craftsmanship. More important is that mystical power of feeling and of communicating that feeling to others.'

"One of the briefest definitions was that submitted by Phelps Phelps, who formerly represented the Chelsea district, including much of Greenwich Village, in the State Assembly. He wrote: 'Art is the perfection of expression.' Another was Louis C. M. Reed's six-word statement: 'Art is yearning done in matter.' A runner up for brevity was Charles M. Sutherland, with 'Art is a means to the infinite.'

"The judges admitted that they had to agree with Carl Brandt, whose definition ran: 'Art is that subject of conversation which was made demode first by the advent of Prohibition and second by the unpleasantness in Wall Street.'

"They got back to the consideration of serious ideas, however, with Silas Bent's 'Art is the material expression of unconscious

ideas and emotions, passed through consciousness and handed on as a torch to others.'

"Other contributions follow:

"Beth Benton Sutherland: 'Art is the outpouring of the creative flood of life in terms of a personality.'

"Thomas Edgelow: 'Art is the satisfaction of creative desire when not exprest in the nursery.'

"Don Corley: 'Art is essence as distinguished from the husk.'

"Rex Stout: 'Art is man's attempt to conquer nature, either by improving upon her or by condemning her.'

"Robert Cameron Beadle: 'The most beautiful presentation of whatever is.'"

To check up on some of the definitions offered here, we turn to a book of reference, and find this in the *STANDARD DICTIONARY*:

"Art: Practise as guided by correct principles in the use of means for the attainment of a desired end. Skill in applying knowledge or ability to the accomplishment of a concrete purpose."

Or, limited to the field of esthetics:

"The embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous forms."



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IN SPANISH COSTUME

Mrs. John Sloan defines art.

THE COVER—There is height and breeze in the picture on the cover, suggestive of the Palisades near Fort Lee, opposite New York, where the picture was painted. The artist, H. Willard Ortlip, forms one of a partnership in painting, his wife also wielding the brush. "I assist my husband in his portrait and mural work," she writes, "manage to mother seven children, and paint a bit too. 'T. R.' would surely have liked the story." Both are Philadelphians and met at the Pennsylvania

Academy. "Mr. Ortlip's oil portraits of children," says Carlyle Burroughs in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "are freely painted, and preserve with them the easy, vivacious spirit of youth." In *The Times* the comment dwells upon "the unposed, beguiling simplicity" of the artist's depiction of children. "There are both charm and vitality in this portraiture of youthful sitters."

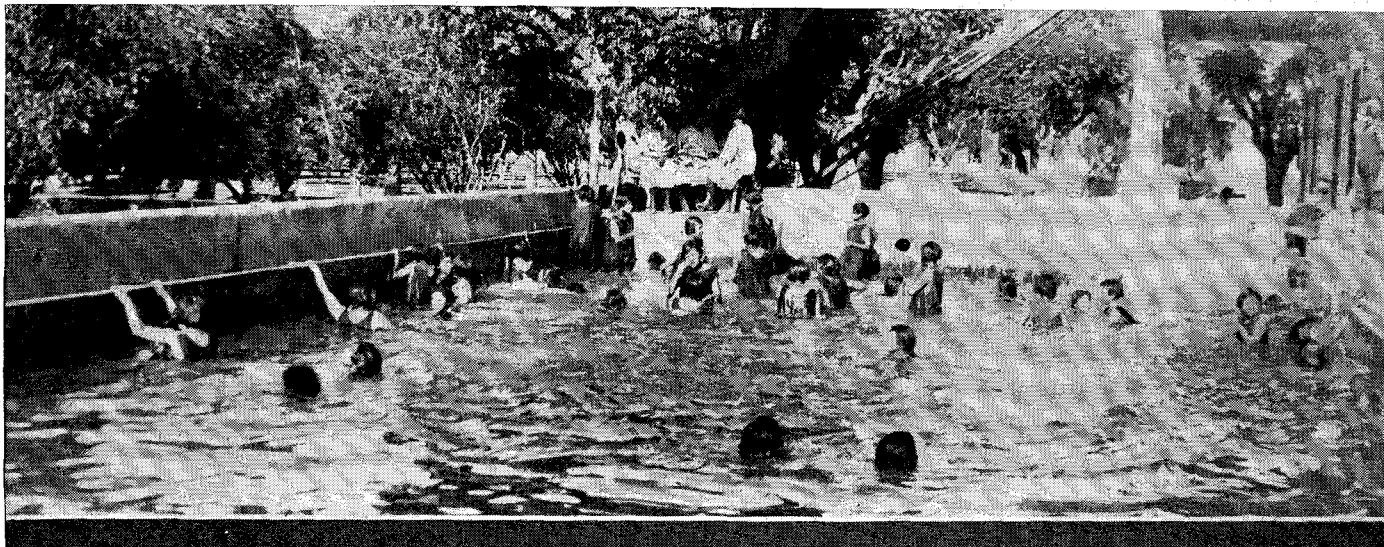
Mr. Ortlip was a pupil of William M. Chase, Sargeant Kendall, and Henry McCarter. He won the popular vote prize at the Woman's Club, Paterson, New Jersey, in 1928. A mural work featuring historic incidents is in the Huntington Hotel, Long Island.

DID YOU GUESS THEM?—Turn to last week's *DIGEST* and read the "Titles in Masquerade" of books that bemused readers sought to purchase.

The clever salesmen at a London bookstore were able to identify the books wanted, tho the inquirer was wide of the mark in stating the titles correctly. Here is what they were seeking:

1. "One Lord, One Faith," by Vernon Johnson (Father Vernon).
2. "Humdrum," by Harold Acton.
3. "If I Were King," by Justin H. McCarthy.
4. "Abide in Christ," by A. Murray.
5. "Old Pybus," by Warwick Deeping.
6. Sheridan's "The Critic."
7. "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book."
8. Sir J. H. Jeans's "The Universe Around Us."
9. "Treasure of the Incas," by G. A. Henty.
10. "Wireless Valves Simply Explained," by Scott Taggart.
11. "Œdipus Rex," by Sophocles.
12. "Sesame and Lilies," by John Ruskin.
13. "Use of Life," by Lord Avebury.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



Photographs from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

INDIAN GIRLS ARE LIKE ANY OTHER GIRLS WHEN IT COMES TO SWIMMING

These youngsters at the Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, look happy enough just now. Some other children might well envy them.

WHAT OF OUR INDIAN CHILDREN?

STARVED BY A "NIGGARDLY" CONGRESS and brutally flogged and beaten for violation of discipline.

That, some aver, is still the plight of Indian children in government boarding-schools—children who are the helpless wards of the people and the Government of the United States.

It will be recalled, as mentioned in these pages January 26, 1929, that it was charged then against the Indian Bureau that Indian children were chained to their beds in punishment, fed on maggot-infested meat, and "poisoned with fatigue from compulsory child labor." This and much more was the picture of conditions in these schools as set down in *The Survey Graphic* last year by John Collier, Secretary of the American Indian Defense Association.

The public has not quite forgotten.

But what are the conditions now? Is flogging practised indiscriminately?

Reassuring word comes from the Indian Rights Association, another organization formed for the defense of the Indians, and from the office of Indian Affairs, of the United States Department of the Interior, that the abuses which roused such bitter complaint and resulted in a change of commissioners, are gradually being overcome. At best, it is said, the problem presents many difficulties.

To turn first to the hail of criticism, we learn that some 21,000 Indian children are maintained in government boarding-schools. "But the aura of luxury about that word boarding-school vanishes in thin air," says *The Survey*, as one reads the testimony put before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs concerning the appropriation for the schools included in the deficiency bill this spring, and in the regular appropriations to be made for 1931, and we read:

"The children in the Indian 'schools' work half a day. 'It has been practically a child-labor proposition,' testified J. Henry Scattergood, Assistant Commissioner on Indian Affairs.

"It is hoped, with the introduction of labor-saving machinery, to reduce this child labor from a half-day to a quarter-day.

"Farms must be run to feed the children; buildings are old, equipment obsolete. Well—perhaps—nice healthy work in the open air. . . .

"However, any possible picture of even physical well-being

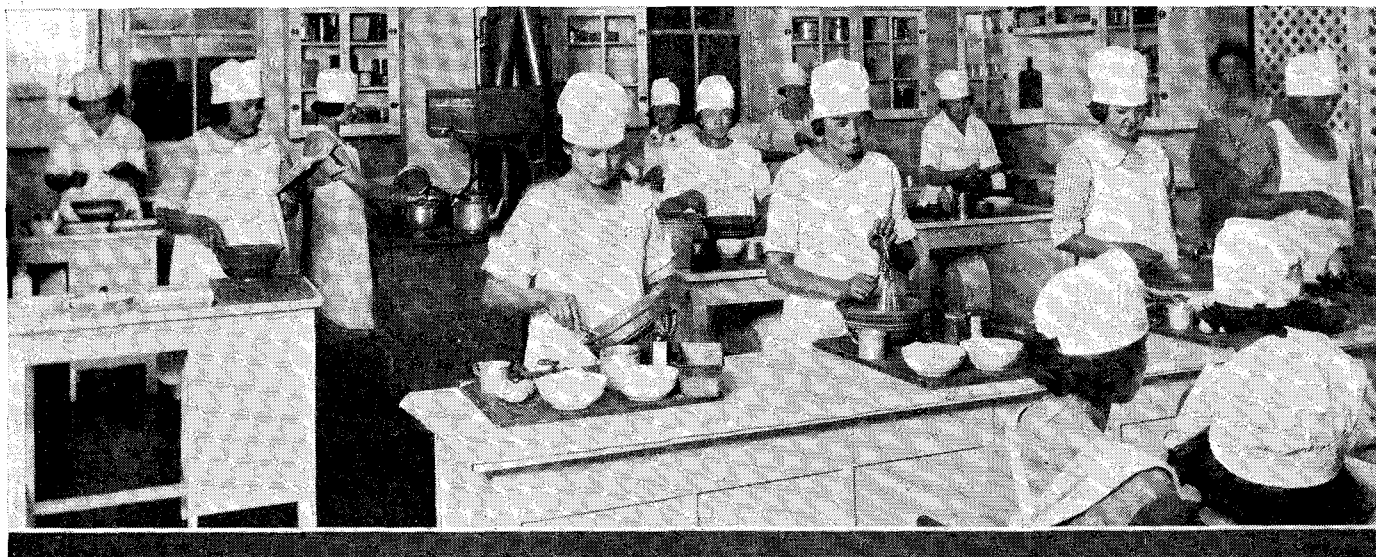
is shattered by the evidence as to how a rich government feeds and clothes its involuntary wards. In 1929, in twenty-two sample schools, there was spent on an average for food for each child fourteen cents a day! School gardens and farms supplied produce estimated to have a value of a further six cents a day a child. Twenty cents a day for boys and girls up into the teens, engaged in physical work! This is just half what the Detroit Visiting Housekeeping Association estimated as a minimum allowance for children of eleven to fourteen, in May, 1929. A fostering Government spent in 1929 for each Indian child's clothing the average sum of \$22.26. In the Haskell School it managed to cut this annual amount to \$7.27; in the Flandreau School, in a cold climate, it was \$16.30. 'We believe absolutely,' protests Mr. Scattergood, with restraint, 'that nobody could clothe an Indian child properly for \$22 a year.'

In 1929, allowing for changes in the purchasing power of money, we read, the Indian service spent only 61 per cent. as much for food per child as in 1914; only 59.6 per cent. as much for clothing; 85.3 per cent. as much for fuel. "Somehow," remarks *The Survey*, "the era of vaunted prosperity worked inversely for these involuntary pupils in boarding-schools."

The aim for 1931, we read, is to raise the food allowance for each child to 37.8 cents a day, which was considered by a committee of experts to provide, at wholesale prices, a minimum subsistence level; to make available for clothing each child \$42 a year—in the words of Commissioner Rhoads, "a minimum standard of health, comfort, and decency." On this *The Survey* comments critically:

"To any one, parent or social worker, who has tried to feed and clothe half-grown children, even these allowances will seem absurdly little. The practise of the past fifteen years has been pronounced by medical investigators to be 'slow starvation.' If the new appropriations do not show a complete right-about-face, our position must be that of simple shame over our niggardly Congress."

However, it is the alleged "brutal" flogging of the Indian pupils that especially arouses the indignation of some friends of the Indian. In an address before the recent biennial convention of the Camp Fire Girls, quoted in the press, John Collier, executive secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, declared that "the flogging and solitary confinement authorization"



BUXOM INDIAN LASSIES LEARNING THEIR SPINACH AND ONIONS

A domestic science class in the kitchen of the Salem Indian School, at Chemawa, Oregon. They look as if they like it.

issued by Commissioner Rhoads "signifies the surrender to the most brutal, incompetent elements inherited from the prior régime, strikes a blow at the Indian Service morale and informs Indians everywhere that brutalization by the Indian Office will continue." This step, said Mr. Collier, was taken "in defiance of the earnest pleas of educational and social work advisers."

A somewhat different light is thrown on the situation by Commissioner Rhoads's circular to all superintendents. It is noted that while most of the students are largely self-governing and always respond graciously to suggestions relating to individual and school welfare, there are in nearly all schools those who require special methods of discipline. The superintendents are cautioned that "the best discipline is always self-discipline and that the end to be attained is the development of strong character. Superintendents and their associates in Indian schools stand, in their relationships to students, as parents to their children. They should never forget that fact, and should, in all matters of student control, accept the responsibility as do wise and intelligent parents."

When, however, discipline is necessary, the superintendents "should take time to get all the facts contributing to the disobedience or the infraction of the regulation. In many instances, if this is done, there will be no occasion for formal discipline. Punishment should never be inflicted except as a possible means of reformation."

The circular orders that "quiet" rooms be provided where the offending student may think things over, and that books, drawing materials, sewing or other occupation shall be available in these rooms. Then, "if the measures suggested or other similar ones fail to bring about satisfactory results, superintendents are authorized to adopt such emergency measures as may in their judgment be thought necessary." In every case the superintendents are required to make a detailed report.

Word comes from the Board of Indian Commissioners that when, a few months before the end of the last régime, corporal punishment was forbidden, discipline began to break, making it necessary to issue the new order on "student control." It is stated further that, with one or two exceptions, all of the instances of alleged brutality occurred before Commissioner Rhoads assumed office.

Further evidence in his behalf comes from another significant source. In reply to a letter from the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST in regard to the alleged abuses in the Indian Service, S. M. Brosius, Washington representative of the Indian Rights Association, writes:

"From the high standing of Commissioner Rhoads, aided by

his able assistant, J. Henry Scattergood, we feel confident that so-called abuses in the Service will be eliminated so soon as these officials secure sufficient knowledge of the situation to enable them to act intelligently in the administration of the Indian Bureau.

"It is well understood, however, that charges will continue to be made by those not responsible for administration of office. It is quite another matter with an official charged by law with a proper management of his administration.

"The parsimonious attitude of Congress toward the Indian Service and needs has no doubt been chiefly responsible for the lack of proper care of the Indians.

"We trust a new era has dawned. President Hoover has favored increased appropriations. It now seems assured that some \$4,500,000 will be added to the Indian budget through the fiscal year 1931."

Commissioner Rhoads, himself, writes that he regrets it is impossible to say that all the abuses complained of have been remedied. He points out that the problem of placing the whole Indian Service on a higher standard requires extensive study and enormous patience, as it is an experiment in social service affecting more than 300,000 Indians surrounded, and almost overwhelmed, by 110,000,000 whites, each race having very different inherited ideas as to life and property. He goes on:

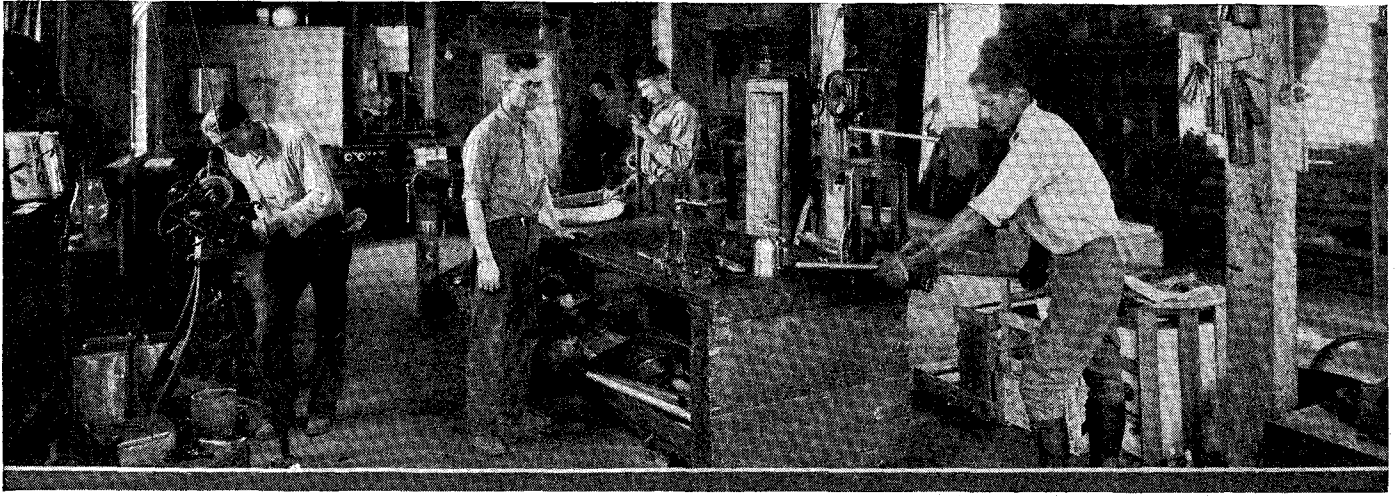
"Many of the conditions criticized in the past were brought about through lack of funds to adequately maintain our institutions.

"However, with the cooperation of Congress, increases in appropriations for educational and health work have been obtained during the last few years, and improvements in the service have been gradual.

"The amount available for educational purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, is \$1,073,000 in excess of the amount available for this same purpose during the last fiscal year. The bill making appropriations for Indian Service activities for the next fiscal year, now under consideration in Congress, provides an additional increase for the support of our boarding-schools as well as for the day-schools. The increases will permit another step upward in the improvement of the Service.

"The Deficiency Appropriation Bill approved on March 26 contained an appropriation of \$1,100,000 for support of schools, and this amount will be used in providing additional subsistence and clothing for the pupils, the purchase of labor-saving devices and the employment of additional personnel in order to relieve students of some of the drudgery of institutional life and at the same time provide more time for classroom work, the purchase of furniture and household articles to make dormitories and other rooms more homelike, and the purchase of live stock to supplement present dairy herds so that a sufficient quantity of milk can be supplied the pupils each day.

"This appropriation also provides for subsistence of pupils who are retained from the boarding-school during the summer months, and makes available an additional sum for improving the noon-day lunches in day-schools."



YOUNG SIOUX BRAVES WHO HAVE NO TIME FOR WAR-WHOOPS

The photograph shows boys at the Pipestone Indian School, Pipestone, Minnesota, learning the machinist's trade.

BIRTH-CONTROL CONDEMNED

NO SURRENDER!

That expresses the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on the question of birth-control, on which it is as uncompromising as it is on divorce.

So it is that two flaws which *America*, a New York Roman Catholic weekly, finds in the report of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Special Commission on Marriage, Divorce, and Re-marriage are the "guarded recognition of the usefulness of birth-control, practised under medical advice," and the suggestion for uniformity in divorce legislation.

The report was mentioned in these pages May 17.

Birth-control has also been approved "in the interests of morality" by the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Presbyterian Committee's recommendation that the clause in the Confession of Faith referring to "infidels, papists, and other idolaters" be dropt, and its admission that "many Roman Catholics are sincere and intelligent believers in our Lord Jesus Christ" are important, says *America*, only as evidence of growing intelligence and kindly feeling.

But on birth-control and divorce Roman Catholic opinion is unchanging, and says *America* on the Presbyterian Committee's proposals:

"Most regrettably, the committee can find space to approve 'the contraceptive under medical advice'; indeed, the committee's most pointed criticism of 'the wide-spread use of contraceptives' is merely that this abomination 'produces distinct losses of personality.' We are left with the discouraging impression that, after all, what the committee may recommend may be of no great value.

"We regret, too, that the committee appears to favor uniformity in divorce legislation, altho it is merely an inference that Federal action in this respect would be acceptable. After all, 'the evils attendant upon the conflict' are not due, ultimately, to conflicting legislation in the several States, but to conflicting and unruly passions in human hearts. That a law uniform in all the States would lay these passions is a proposition too absurd to be seriously entertained. Uniformity is no panacea.

"There is one and the same law throughout Illinois, for instance, yet, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, 'it is notorious that this law is violated every day in some counties' where the bench and the bar do not take perjury and collusion in divorce cases 'too seriously.' If a given law is defective, or its administration corrupt, the remedy is not in a law borrowed from another State, still less in one imposed by Washington.

"Nothing can save that community but vigorous action by the citizens of that community. No State can pass on its burdens to another State, or to Washington, and hope thereby to clean up a rotten moral condition at home.

"It is not only our belief but our contention that the State

is obliged to use all means at its disposal to put an end to hasty and ill-considered marriages. But we long learned that if there is a short cut to peace and community virtue, it assuredly does not run through Congress or any State legislature. We shall not check divorce, with its concomitant evils, until we begin to teach our children religion.

"Education—and by education we assume a process which embraces religious and moral training—may be a slow evolution, but it is the only process on which we can rely."

A BOUQUET FOR THE MISSIONARIES

A VICEROY WHO IS THE SON of a viceroy takes his hat off to the missionaries.

For, after all, it is they, we are told, who laid the corner-stone of civilization in far places—a contribution flowing out of their spiritual passion to evangelize the world.

It is through Sir Henry Lunn, British philanthropist and Methodist leader, that Lord Lytton's tribute to missionary enterprise is made public. Lord Lytton was born in India in 1876, when his father was Viceroy. He himself was Viceroy and acting Governor-General of India for a period in 1925, and has held many other high offices in the British Government. He is familiar with the work of the missionaries, and his word, says *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist), should be accepted and given more than passing value. It is passed on to us by *The Advocate*:

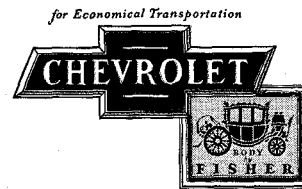
"The great church missionary societies,' commented Lord Lytton, 'the Oxford Mission, the Scottish and American Missions, the Roman Catholic, including the Jesuit Missions, the Wesleyan, Methodist, and Baptist, and the Salvation Army, are all doing splendid work. These men work in a spirit and temper far removed from that of the mere official.

"All the missionaries whom I have known, from Anglicans to American Baptists and British Salvationists, throw themselves into their work with the devotion of a lifelong consecration to a high task. This atmosphere of surrender to a great purpose pervades all their work. When one visits, as I have done, their mission colleges, mission schools, mission hospitals, mission orphanages, or mission technical schools, one realizes how completely different is the orientation of life in these institutions from that of corresponding government establishments.

"I may best sum up my feelings by repeating what I wrote home soon after I arrived in India: 'The red carpet which is spread for me at official functions would be more fittingly laid under the feet of the missionary men and women whom I am meeting from time to time.'

"After the many conflicts that have marked the history of India, there has been more peace within her borders since the missionary came than for many generations before.

"Indeed, this day of enlightenment and struggle for independence may be accounted for by the influence of the Christian missionary, who has stood for a square deal and justice for all the different classes and races of that ancient people."



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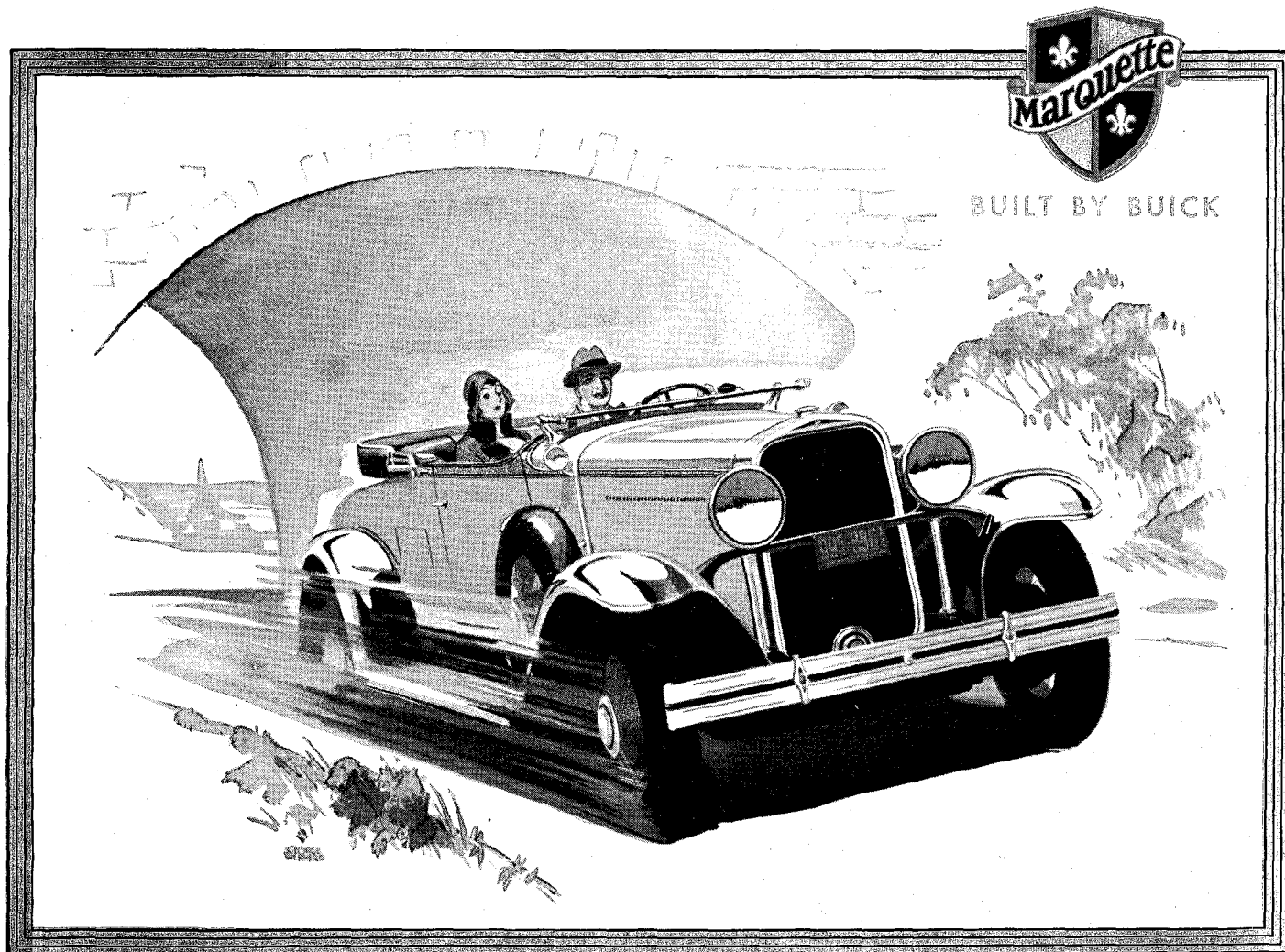
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ency—plus Lovejoy Shock Absorbers front and rear—provide riding qualities and roadability unapproached by any other car of comparable price. * The extent of Marquette value is conclusively proved by the remarkable public demand—over \$26,000,000 expended for this *great* performer since its announcement just a few months ago. * *Plan to drive* Marquette before buying any car, regardless of price. It is *built by Buick*; it provides *extra quality* at low cost because buyers of Marquette share in the manufacturing economies made possible by Buick's tremendous volume production. * Marquette's extremely moderate price, the convenient G. M. A. C. plan of purchase, and liberal allowance for your present car make it easily possible for you to enjoy Marquette ownership. * Visit your Buick-Marquette dealer. Arrange to take the wheel of a Marquette—today!

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CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

A DEEPER spiritual note sounds in these later poems in *The Nation* and *he Athenæum* (London), by the poet who became famous during the war:

PRESENCES PERFECTED

BY SIEGFRIED SASSOON

I looked on that prophetic land
Where, manifested by their powers,
Presences perfected stand
Whom night and day no more command
With shine and shadow of earthly hours.

I saw them. Numberless they stood
Half way toward heaven, that men might mark
The grandeur of their ghostlihood
Burning divinely on the dark.

Names had they none. Through spirit alone
They triumphed, the makers of mankind;
Whose robes like flames were round them blown
By winds which raved from the unknown
Erebus of earth's ancestral mind.

THE HEART'S PARADISE

BY SIEGFRIED SASSOON

At the end of all wrong roads I came
To the gates of the garden without a name.
There, till the spell should fail, I found
Sudden Elysium, strange with sound
Of unknown birds and waters wild
With voices unresolved for rest.
There every flower was fancy's child,
And every tree was glory's guest;
And Love, by darkness undefiled,
Went like the sun from east to west.

THE tide has turned against glorifying war, but there's no harm in giving glory to an individual, tho it's measured out so sparingly as in *Kaleidoscope* (Dallas):

ELIJAH WREN

BY EDWIN CARLILE LITSEY

A roughneck hick from Buzzard's Branch in the Cumberland's heart was he,
Who never had seen a printed word nor heard of liberty;
But he sure could hit a squirrel's head in the top of the tallest tree.

When Uncle Sam threw out his net it caught Elijah Wren.
His ma said he was twenty-one, the oldest of her ten;
So he walked into the polling place, and boldly touched the pen.

He wot not what 'twas all about, except they wanted him.
They said he was a perfect man, chock full of snap and vim;
Albeit he was loose of joint, and just a trifle slim.
He liked the bustle of the camp, was proud of khaki clothes,
Most awkward on the drill field and forgot to turn his toes;
Would only grin at a reprimand, and rub his freckled nose.

In time a transport gobbled him and set him down in Brest.
A cattle car engulfed him then, with two scant days for rest.
And when his feet touched earth again there was thunder in the west.

"Move up and take position!" So he hiked on straight ahead,
And wondered at the yellow glare which all around was spread;
And wondered more to see so soon the scattered piles of dead.

A front line trench, a daybreak charge, with barrage dropping down.

Upon each face a look of hate, upon each brow a frown.

Some thought of death, some of a girl, and others of renown.

Elijah Wren thought not at all, except he had to kill,
And he outstripped his slower mates in storming "90" hill.

With whoop and shout and laughter he went to it with a will.

Then those who followed saw two shells burst to his left and right.

A sheet of fire enveloped him, and he was gone from sight.

"Blowed into bits!" a doughboy said; "but he knowed how to fight!"

So the roughneck hick from Buzzard's Branch, Elijah Wren by name,

Who never saw a printed word, and never heard of fame,

Went up, like the prophet did of old, in a chariot of flame!

HERE is a picture such as our underseas painters dream. It is from *The Commonweal* (New York):

MAGNET

BY ERNEST HARTSOCK

Through castles of arboreal chrysoprase
The mullet goes in glory all his days.
No garnet domes in dreamy Xanadu
Approach the vaulted capitals of gold
Where fish are kings. No galleries hold
Such murals of imaginative blue.

Up through the balconies of salty towers
The mullet climbs. The sea's hypnotic flowers
Pluck at his silver spine with arms of jade;
Anemones like mammoth trilliums
Winnow the stair of wonder that he comes.
But he is swift and will not be delayed.

Pricked with electric flavor in his blood
He spreads Icarian wings of crystal wire;
Drunk with the moon's hot magnet of desire,
The sea's Endymion above the flood
He flings like fire his brief ecstatic leap,
An iridescent arrow from the deep.

Why should he leave his sunken Samarkand,
For sky's new Nautilus of opal arches?
Can he discern the goal beyond the marches?
Does he behold the air as Promised Land,
As moths and men cry starward in the night,
Promethean before the unknown light?

WE welcome Mr. Heath into our columns, who writes with equal sympathy on themes less sad than this in *The Lyric* (Roanoke, Va.):

TO A LADY OF SORROWS

BY MONROE HEATH

Your lips have never spoken of your pain
And only by the shadows in your eyes,
Unguarded in repose, might I surmise
The anguish you have borne; the heavy strain
Which like incessant dully-dropping rain
The idiot years have gathered to your skies.
That grief breeds strength is but a sad disguise
To shroud our hopes that one by one are slain.

Fate is a fool: you suffered overmuch,
Silent in sorrow, gay with your scant dole
Of pleasures. We may only wonder such
A little lady can house so great a soul.
And though the wastrel world will scarcely heed,
The values you disclose are those we need.

SOME may ask if all these imposing exteriors do not show an ironical face to what they conceal. This in the *Chicago Daily News*:

SKYSCRAPER

BY A. NICOLL WEEBER

Stone, steel and concrete,
Rivets, tiles and drains;
Brawn, skill and daring,
But, above all, brains.
All these together,
In a proper blend,
Cause the proud structure
Skyward to ascend.

Hopes, bitter heartbreaks,
Failure and success;
Big thoughts and petty,
Fears, foolhardiness—
In will move all these
On the opening day,
To remain tenants
Till the walls decay.

The New Republic shows us the wisdom and the solace of lovers:

A LOVER

BY A. E. COPPARD

When I loved truly
I was a boy;
To worship unduly
Was my great joy.

When I loved wisely
I loved not well,
For love and wisdom
Move separable.

Calypso dissembles,
Psyche forswears,
And loth is Phryne
For lover's cares.

But true to its compass
The planet turns,
Forgetting, forsaken—
And still it burns.

Now time has triumphed
And my loves are gone,
I keep my vision
Of every one;

Though even the fairest,
Most sweet of the fair,
Seems but a ghost
With a piteous air.

The Saturday Review of Literature (New York) speaks for the denizens of Southern Europe:

GRACE WITHOUT MEAT

(Tuscan Style)

BY LOUIS UNTERMEYER

God of the grape whose bubbles are taught
To make flesh of the sun,
Lord of the olive tree whose thought
Brings oil out of the stone,

Father of fig and orange trees
That laugh to bear their load,
Forgive us all our trespasses
On thy too-tempting road.

And though thy children will be fed
On what the Lord decrees,
Give us this day our daily bread—
And wine and fruit and cheese.

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION

WHAT MAKES US TIRED

LACTIC ACID IS WHAT DOES IT.

Get rid of this acid, which is produced whenever we do muscular work, and we are "rested"—ready to start again.

The body is ridding us of the waste automatically, but sometimes it piles up too fast for the eliminating machinery. In their book on "Sleep," Prof. Donald A. Laird, of Colgate University, and Charles G. Muller, discuss this matter and give interesting information and valuable advice. They say:

"The South strengthened its resistance and prolonged the

completely after moderate exercise, and an hour after running one hundred yards at top speed.

"The faster the muscle works, the more fatigue-creating lactic acid it generates, and when the muscle works especially hard, lactic acid forms more rapidly than it can be removed. It accumulates, with the result that a hard-working man is more acid than a man at rest.

"Even tho one-arm only may be used, so much lactic acid will be accumulated in very strenuous exercise that the blood will carry it to remote parts of the body and make other body muscles tired.

"But when lactic acid goes to lodge in other muscles more



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THE DISTRESS WRITTEN ON THESE FACES, IT SEEMS, IS MERELY DUE TO TOO MUCH LACTIC ACID

Civil War two years through the skill of Stonewall Jackson in replacing lactic acid with glucose in the muscles of his ragged, barefoot soldiers.

"Jackson relieved fatigue, caused by lactic acid accumulation from violent exertion, when he ordered his men, after marching several hours, to lie flat on the ground and relax for a few minutes. Too, the soldiers' strength was restored by sugar and other carbohydrates from the sutlers' wagons. These Confederate troops made forty miles a day and still were fit for fighting.

"The human muscle machine has been found to be one of the most efficient in the world. Modern steam-engines have an average efficiency of 15 per cent., meaning that for every one hundred calories of fuel energy consumed, the engine returns about fifteen calories of productive mechanical energy. Gasoline engines return from 20 to 25 per cent., and expensive Diesel engines give back as high as 35. But the trained human body may have a muscular efficiency of more than 40 per cent.!

"Muscles burn fuel in the form of sugar known as glycogen. Fire drafts, supplying oxygen to the muscles so they can burn glycogen, are the red blood cells which, through the lungs, carry oxygen from the air to all parts of the body.

"But a hard-working muscle requires more oxygen than the red cells can carry, and the muscle will keep on working in a fatigued condition—running up an oxygen debt.

"Muscles can not keep this up long, but they do it for us every day when we run to catch the 8:15, hurry to answer the telephone, or rush to open the door for another house-to-house salesman. Whether we do a night's dancing in a night-club cellar or a day's washing in the home basement, our muscles require a varying oxygen intake rate and run up a debt for about two minutes until they adjust themselves to the new working rate.

"It may require thirty minutes to pay off the oxygen debt

oxygen becomes available to counteract it than if it remained in the arm. Simply, our arms actually may help us recover from a tired leg!

"This explains why a noted coach of a large American university's track and cross-country teams points out to freshmen when they first appear for competition, that the more they strengthen their entire body over their freshman and sophomore years, the faster they will be able to run on the varsity as juniors and seniors.

"It is wise to trace that tired feeling to its source, to discover whether fatigue is situated in the same part of the body which recently has been exerted. If on returning from a walk you experience a sensation of fatigue, your weariness may have nothing whatever to do with muscles. What you imagine to be bodily fatigue may be purely the result of a mental condition rising from lack of pleasant companionship or from a sense of having been bored.

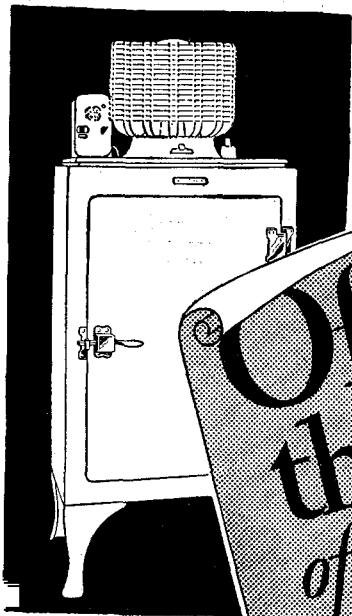
"A remarkable feature of the human muscle machine, which makes it efficient, is that oxygen acts upon the lactic acid to change it back into glycogen right within the body. As much as three-fourths of our original fuel may be recreated!

"That, obviously, is why deep breathing helps so tremendously in getting us over that tired feeling. The atmosphere available can be used to greatest advantage by training, as is proven by the fact that athletes carry more oxygen in their blood than ordinary persons. When the oxygen-transporting power of the blood is lowered, on the other hand, as in anemia, we tire very quickly.

"Various methods of using the same muscles yield varying efficiencies.

"In climbing stairs, for instance, the best rate is one step about every second, because stair-climbing consumes fifteen times as much energy as walking, and more recuperation is needed between steps. Even coming to rest takes energy,

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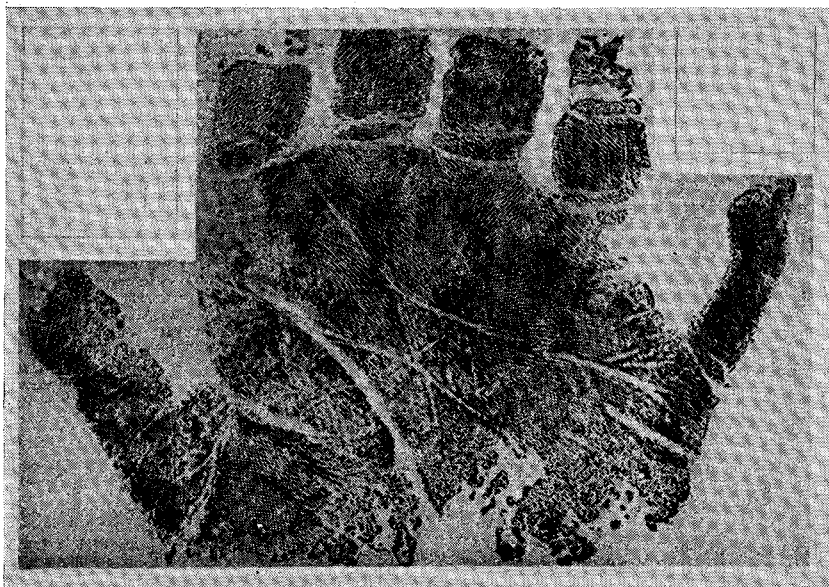
the one-hundred-yard sprinter in stopping expending the equivalent of another five yards at top speed.

"Glycogen, the fuel used by muscles, is a carbohydrate, and muscular efficiency is highest on a diet predominatingly carbohydrate.

"Therefore, sugar, beans, bread, especially when toasted, corn-meal, crackers, dates, farina, grape-butter, hominy, honey, macaroni, cane molasses, oatmeal, prunes, raisins, rice, shredded wheat, and zwieback are splendid for counteracting that tired feeling. And because oxygen-carrying power of the blood seems to be dependent upon the presence of iron, almonds, beans, dates, eggs, and especially egg-yolks, dried figs, hazel-nuts, lentils, lean beef, oatmeal, prunes, raisins, rye, spinach, and whole wheat are fine for fatigue-prevention.

"During hot weather, when physical fatigue increases through the loss of body salts in perspiration, drinking-water that contains ordinary table salt quickly replaces lost body salts, and fatigue is lessened.

"Tea and coffee, especially the latter, also have a favorable effect on overcoming fatigue, not by changing muscle chemistry,



HAND-PRINT OF A SIX-FINGERED MURDERER

but by altering nerve-fiber connections. Just what effect tobacco has upon fatigue-resistance is not known.

"We do know, however, that small doses of alcohol have a favorable influence. Experiments show that a man who worked three minutes without alcohol still had one-sixth of the lactic acid of fatigue in his system after three minutes of rest, whereas when he took a small amount of alcohol, he recuperated completely in the same time."

No chemical has yet been found, we are told, to offset lactic-acid accumulation. During the World War German soldiers were given sodium phosphates before long marches, on the theory that these would offset lactic acid, and the soldiers proved to be unusually fatigue-resistant. But some recent experiments show that the phosphates did not cause the lactic acid to disappear. They did help eliminate fatigue, but how they worked is still an open question. We read further:

"Since the body itself is attempting valiantly to remove lactic acid, excess fatigue from whatever cause has been avoided in industry by the introduction of rest periods, so that the human chemical factories may remove acid before the excess causes serious fatigue. By resting, we do more work.

"Another lactic-acid paradox is that the longer we work the less we accomplish. Production records usually show that after about two weeks on overtime a worker's output gradually diminishes until it may be less than the ordinary working day. For that reason workers should not stay long on overtime, for it will be excessively costly.

"Some day a substance may be discovered which will take care of all our lactic-acid accumulation, and replace all rest periods. But industry thinks not, and each month sees a few thousand more workers resting during working hours at their employers' behest. With the shorter work-week, as well as the shorter work-day, tremendous amounts of human fatigue will be eliminated—provided we know how to use the added leisure time so that there is no further lactic-acid fatigue accumulation, and further provided we do not fall into bad sleep habits."

BODY-PRINTS AND HAND-PRINTS

THE FINGER-PRINT and the foot-print, long familiar in the identification of criminals, have their counterparts in traces left by other parts of the body.

Marks made by a victim's body itself, as a murderer drags it away to hide it, and also prints made with the assailant's hand, are very useful to the detective, we are told by Dr. Edmond Locard, director of the celebrated police laboratory at Lyons, France. Writing in *Detective* (Paris), Dr. Locard says:

"When a criminal attempts to dispose of his victim's body, it is exceptional for him to possess the strength to carry it on his shoulders or in his arms. Still more rarely does he have at his disposal any kind of vehicle. He almost always drags it. Hence the necessity of studying the traces that he makes in this way.

"On earth or sand, the track consists of two furrows made by the feet, for nearly always the murderer holds his victim by the shoulders. The heels make marks on the ground, which mingle with the murderer's foot-prints when he walks backward. Or, if he walks forward, the tracks will be parallel. Almost always the lower edge of the victim's trousers will also make a visible trace. If it is a woman, the dragging skirt, if not too short, will partially, but not completely, efface the other marks.

"On grass, the body leaves quite characteristic marks, made by the pressing down of the grass by the dragging feet, and by the clothing. Even if the grass is high, the marks of dragging can not be confused with the footsteps, because they are continuous.

"In snow there is even less danger of confusion; the trace of the dragged body is deep, and can not be mistaken, with its two clear tracks, together with the sweeping of the clothes.

"If the criminal has dragged his victim by the feet—which he rarely does—one wide track is made, accompanied by separate and characteristic marks made by the head as it jumps about. Finally, if the victim was still alive, there will always be some signs of a struggle, or of resistance.

"When obstacles are in the path, typical indications appear. The murderer may have been obliged to lay the body down while he opened a gate, and thus make a complete imprint of it, revealing its height and the length of the arms and legs. If he had to drag it through a hedge, broken twigs and the depth of his foot-prints at this point will furnish data on his muscular strength and on the weight of the body."

The finest possible example of an investigation based on study of such traces, says Dr. Locard, is found in Poe's "Mystery of Marie Roget," based on the murder of a girl named Mary Rogers on the Hudson, near New York, but with its scene laid in Paris for fictional purposes. Later confessions confirmed Poe's conclusions and theories in every detail. Infinitely more frequent, however, than traces made by dragging, he continues, are hand-prints:

"A hand pressing on an object may leave a print that shows none of the characteristic markings of a finger-print, but is none the less extremely interesting if it enables us to determine the exact size of the hand, the position of its folds, and especially any anomalies that it may possess.

"Such a print may be made where finger markings would leave no impression at all. This is the case also with the human skin, with clothes and linen. They may be found on walls, furniture, or floors, left there sometimes by the victim, sometimes by the aggressor, especially when one or the other has blood on his body. They are also met with on weapons and objects of all kinds—window-panes, tumblers, bottles, dishes, etc.

"These traces are generally bloody or greasy.

"They may have been made by any coloring-matter with which the hand has been soiled. They may also be produced simply by impression in some plastic substance, or even in powder.

"As I have said, manual traces (and I mean those that show no papillary grooves) are more interesting when the hand that made them shows some anomaly. The illustration shows a good example. It shows the hand of a robber who was 'hexadactylic'—that is, he had six fingers. He had, in fact, on the side opposite to the thumb, a supplementary finger. Shown clearly in the print. He was evidently not very intelligent to leave the trace of a hand so easily identifiable."



"Me
pay 50¢ for
a tooth paste
?
let me laugh"

"I paid that for years—thought I had to in order to have nice teeth.

"But I don't pay that much now. I've had a small but worth-while lesson in economy.

"It occurred to me one day that all tooth pastes are pretty much alike. If that was so, what was the use of paying fancy prices; that led me to Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c. Been using it right along now, and figure I save myself about \$4 a year. What's more, my teeth look cleaner and whiter than ever and my mouth feels simply great!"

That's the way a lot of men and women talk. Actually, more than a million people have rejected costly dentifrices for this modern one which sells for 25c, the large tube. And while the price has been a consideration, the deciding factor in their selection was the outstanding quality of this tooth paste and the remarkable results achieved by it.

If you aren't already using Listerine Tooth Paste, do so at the first opportunity. Note how swiftly but how gently it erases discolorations and tartar. And how lustrous it leaves the teeth. Contained in it are new polishing and cleansing agents. They are harder than tartar and so remove it. But they are softer than enamel and consequently do not hurt it.

We are willing to wager that once you try Listerine Tooth Paste you will not return to soapy, gritty, or prettily colored dentifrices which accomplish no more. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Buy house slippers with what it saves



Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c saves you about \$3 per year per person compared to dentifrices in the high-price field. Spend that \$3 as you please. Slippers is merely a suggestion.



LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

HOW COMMON THINGS WORK—XV

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES: VENTILATION

PURE AIR IS NECESSARY to health.

In the household the problem is how to secure it without lowering temperature in winter or making it necessary to burn too much fuel.

The ventilation and heating problems must therefore be considered together. In his "Physics of the Home" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York), Prof. Frederick A. Osborn of the University of Washington says:

"The average person inhales 2,600 gallons of air in twenty-four hours, or approximately 34 pounds. His food, including solids and liquids, will amount to about 5.5 pounds, or approximately one-sixth the weight of air used. We give very careful attention to the purity of the food; it must not be adulterated, but the air we breathe in our living-rooms is not usually so carefully selected.

"Up to a very recent date it was assumed that bad air was bad because of lack of oxygen, or excess of carbon dioxide, or to the presence of some poison of human origin. The amount of carbon dioxide present was taken as the standard of badness of the air, and more than six parts of it in 10,000 parts was considered bad.

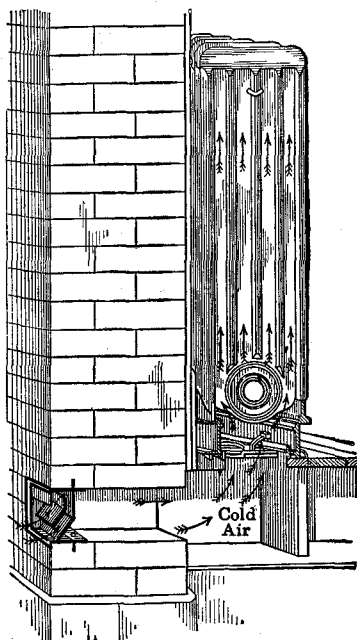
"The recent careful work on ventilation done by the New York State Commission on Ventilation seemingly shows that air is bad, not because of its carbon-dioxide content, but because of high temperature, lack of cooling air-currents, and high humidity. The feeling of comfort that comes from simply stirring up the bad air in a room by an electric fan is very marked.

"Their first report reaches the following conclusion:

"The thermometer is the first essential in estimating the success of ventilation. Temperature standards must come into general use, and a rise above 70 degrees must be recognized as a sign that discomfort is being produced and vitality lowered and efficiency decreased. The carbon-dioxide standard is still of value, however, as ordinarily a measure of the air change which is required to carry off both heat and odors; and the mechanical standard of 30 cubic feet per minute per capita as the amount necessary to supply in some way, if an occupied room is to remain cool and fresh, is still of general application."

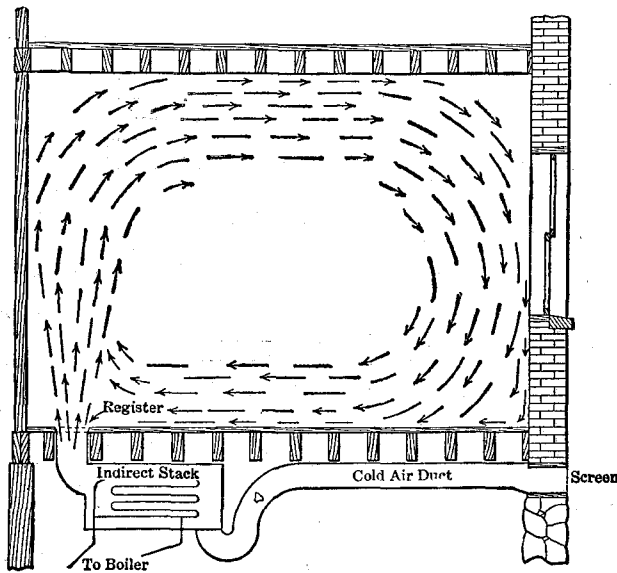
The following informing and interesting treatment of the subject is reprinted by permission from "Household Physics," by Walter G. Whitman, published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc.:

"When a fireplace is used, there is good ventilation because



Illustrations from "Household Physics" (Wiley)

A GOOD WAY TO GET FRESH AIR



FRESH AIR BY INDIRECT HEATING

much air, in excess of that required for burning the fuel, escapes up the chimney. Fresh air enters through cracks about the doors and windows, and may even come, to some extent, through the walls. A stove gives very little ventilation, because there is not much air carried up the chimney. The air supply in warm-air furnace-heating gives ample ventilation, if the supply is drawn from out-of-doors.

"Since the warmer air is in the upper part of the room, opening the window both at the top and bottom will effect a natural circulation. It is well to have some deflecting surface to meet the

entering air, and prevent a direct draft into the room. Plate-glass makes a good deflecting surface. Kitchen odors may be removed by having a fan set in a panel above the window. It is better to place a radiator under a window than against an inside wall, as this insures more even distribution of heat in the room.

"A flue may pass from beneath a radiator through an outside wall, in order to secure a supply of fresh air. Dampers in this flue regulate the amount of air which enters. To heat this additional air will probably require an increase in fuel consumption of about 25 per cent., but the ventilation secured is worth the extra expense.

"In the indirect heating method, a steam radiator is placed in a box-like chamber near the top of the cellar. Cold out-of-door air is brought through a duct to this chamber, is heated, and carried to the rooms by convection. This system, unless combined with direct radiation, gives more ventilation than is needed, and, therefore, if used alone, wastes fuel.

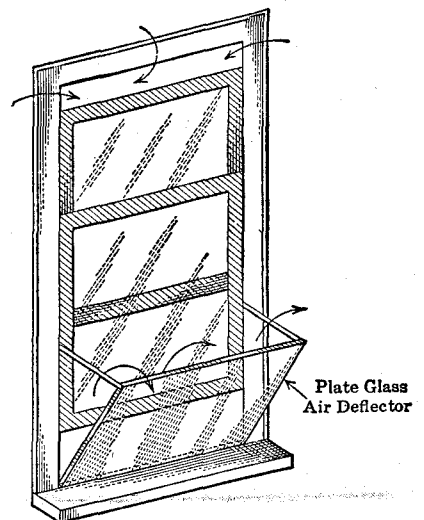
"In those seasons of the year when we use no artificial heat, we can not easily change the humidity of the air. On excessively hot and humid days in summer we should like to remove the moisture, but there is no inexpensive way to do this. In winter the cold air has very little moisture in it. At times the air in our houses is drier than the air on the desert. Such dry air parches the skin, and dries the throat, making it uncomfortable and subject to the attacks of bacteria. Not only does excessively dry air make one irritable, but it is debilitating as well.

"In most hot-air furnaces there is a water tank, but under ordinary conditions this does not supply one-tenth of the moisture needed to make the air comfortable and healthful. The air ought to have a relative humidity of about 60 per cent.; but it is impracticable to have over 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. in cold weather, because of the excessive condensations on walls and windows. In order to maintain a humidity of 40 per cent. in the average-sized, well-ventilated house heated by warm-air furnaces in very cold weather, 8 or 10 gallons of water must be evaporated each twenty-four hours. With the proper humidity, the room is comfortably warm at a temperature several degrees cooler than when the air is dry.

"Movement of air is effected by gravitation in the majority of our homes. The gravitation system works best in cold



VENTILATING THE KITCHEN WITH A WINDOW FAN



VENTILATION WITHOUT A DRAFT

"This Common Ailment *steals vigor and leaves its mark on body, face and mind*"

"... yeast checks it,"
says *Germany's most colorful physician*

PROFESSOR DR. MARTIN MENDEL-SOHN of Berlin—no more colorful figure exists in German medicine today. No more authoritative voice than his could bring you this message of warning—and hope:—

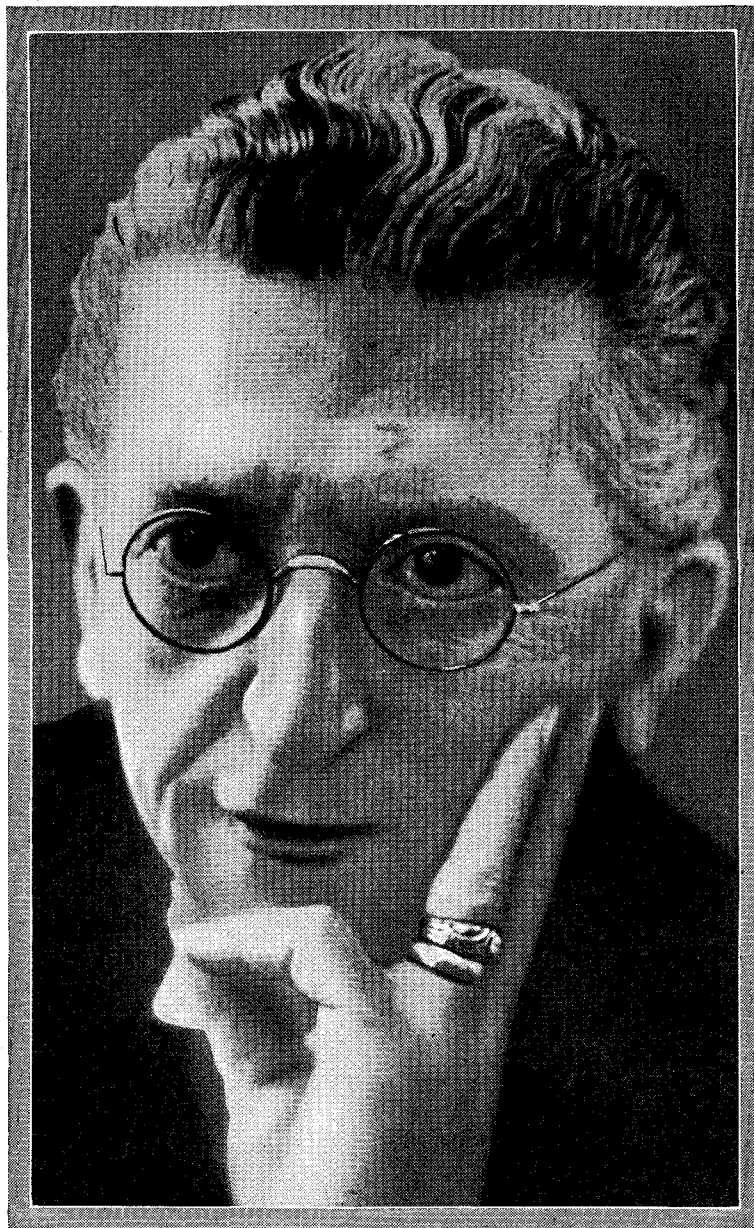
"Constipation affects all ages. It undermines the system, making it an easy prey to disease. Often it mars a whole life, stealing vigor and strength, clouding the mind, leaving its mark on body and face.

"Yeast prevents constipation. It stimulates the wave-like motion of the intestines necessary to effect regular elimination.

"With the cleansing of the intestines and the toning up of the system, skin blemishes such as acne and boils disappear.

"Now fresh yeast contains the increased value of the 'sunshine' vitamin D, which counteracts the pronounced ill effects of lack of sunshine."

Eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast daily. Each cake is rich in the *two* indispensable vitamins—vitamin B and the "sunshine" vitamin D. At grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Directions on the label.



"My doctor's advice was yeast..."

"I was old before my time," writes Mrs. Mabel Kinneer, Staten Island, N. Y. "As long as I can remember I had suffered from constipation. As I grew worse and worse, I visited a stomach specialist. He recommended Fleischmann's Yeast. Half-heartedly I began. But very soon I noticed improvement. Now I am well."



DR. MENDELSON was physician to the great Eleonora Duse and to the sister of Kaiser Wilhelm I. The entire German press recently acclaimed his latest medical book.

Leading doctors of 3 countries say:

GEHEIMRAT DR. CARL VON NOORDEN, founder of Europe's most exclusive clinic at Frankfort, Germany, states: "Yeast is used constantly in my clinic."

DR. GEORGES CAUSSADE, physician of the world-famous Paris Hospital, "l'Hôtel-Dieu," says: "Yeast has a real effect on constipation and nutrition."

DR. ALESSANDRINI, head of the hospitals of Rome, says: "Yeast keeps the intestines clean and healthy."

weather; in warm weather there is very little circulation of air through the house. In large buildings, schools, halls, and factories, natural or gravity circulation of air is not satisfactory, and some method of mechanical ventilation must be employed.

"The discharge of all the hot air from a room into the outer air and the heating of other fresh air to provide ventilation require a large consumption of fuel. Experiments indicate that a saving may safely be made by recirculating the air. If the air is filtered and washed, its impurities are removed in a large measure, but as it is not cooled to a very low temperature, the reheating requires but little fuel.

"Recirculated air, under ordinary conditions, contains more bacteria than fresh air brought in from out-of-doors. Unless the washing process is carried out with great care, there is danger. Out-of-door air, under the action of the ultra-violet rays, acquires a property difficult to describe, but which we may call active. This active property is lost when the air is breathed. Window glass excludes most of the ultra-violet rays, so that sun-



Courtesy of *Modern Mechanics* (Minneapolis)

AUTOMATIC COOKER RUNS BY EXHAUST HEAT OF THE CAR

light in the house can not revivify the air which has once been polluted by breathing.

"The substitution of thin, stout cloth for the glass of windows has been tried with good success in sleeping-rooms. The cloth frees the air from dust, and gives a slow movement to the air, preventing drafts. This system of ventilation also helps to secure out-of-door humidity."

FEW TELEPHONES MEAN HIGH DEATH-RATE—The influence of good telephone service on the death-rate of a community was urged recently in Great Britain by Maj. Burdon Evans before the Montgomeryshire Health Insurance Committee. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"In the Machynlleth Rural District of Wales, Major Evans reported, the death-rate for the past nine years had been 16.1 persons per thousand of the population. This district has little telephone service, so that messengers may need to travel fifteen miles or more, the Major reported, in order to summon a physician in an emergency. In the remainder of the same county, provided with more adequate telephone service, the death-rate for the same period was reported as only 13.7 persons per thousand of population; disclosing an excess of nearly 18 per cent. of deaths in the telephoneless district as compared with neighboring regions with telephones.

"Many illnesses and accidents which will prove fatal if no physician is quickly available are easily cured, the Major pointed out, by prompt professional aid.

"No small part of the lower death-rates of cities in recent decades may be ascribed, it is probable, to telephones, improved ambulance service, quicker ways of getting other kinds of help in emergencies, and so on, rather than to sanitation or medical advances.

"Similar effects of poor communications may be important also, it is suggested, as one cause of the relatively high death-rates in so-called backward nations, often ascribed instead to poor food and bad sanitation."

STILL ANOTHER PLANET?

ANOTHER NEW TRANS-NEPTUAN PLANET has been discovered by astronomers of the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, according to dispatches to Science Service, given in its *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"This tenth planet of the solar system, if further observations bear out the planetary nature tentatively assigned to it, will make this year notable in astronomical discovery. When on March 13, Lowell Observatory announced the finding of the ninth planet, far beyond Neptune, then the farthest known outpost of the planetary system, the world was startled.

"Now arises the possibility that there are two planets beyond Neptune, both about four thousand million miles from the sun or forty times the earth's distance from the sun.

"Dr. F. C. Henroteau, astrophysicist of the Dominion Observatory, and Miss M. Burland, his assistant, about ten days

ago were looking over the photographic plates made in 1924 in the hope of finding on them the image of the Lowell Observatory planet X. They rejoiced when they found a faint object in about the proper position. But further study convinces them and Dr. R. Meldrum Stewart, director, who described the discovery to Science Service to-day, that they had thus discovered another hitherto unknown planet, which may be called planet Y.

"So far planet Y is known to science on only three photographs taken in 1924. It has not yet been photographed or seen this year. In 1924 it was a little west of, but close to, where the Lowell planet X should have been at that time. But the position of the heavenly object on the Dominion Observatory plates was enough different to cause Drs. Stewart and Henroteau to announce the probability of another planet."

COOKING WITH AUTO EXHAUST

—Meals can literally be cooked on the run through the use of an auto-

matic cooker described in *Modern Mechanics* (Minneapolis, June). We read:

"The cooker is mounted on the rear bumper of the motor tourist's car, and an extension from the exhaust pipe connected up with it, as shown in the insert. The cooker contains a steam-pressure kettle, which is heated by the hot exhaust gases. An hour's drive is quite sufficient to thoroughly cook meats and vegetables. Total weight of the unit is so slight that running qualities of the car remain quite unaffected. Motor tours are much more pleasant when one is assured of a well-prepared meal at the end of the trip."

ARTIFICIALLY COOLED RAILROAD TRAINS—Railroad trains can hereafter manufacture their own weather as they roll along, and a Pullman or a day coach in midsummer may then be cooler than an outside cabin on an ocean liner. An air-cleaning and cooling system for cars on passenger-trains has just been successfully tested by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and is now in regular service, we are told by a press bulletin issued on behalf of the road. We read:

"The hottest car in a train in summer is the dining-car. Installed in the diner 'Martha Washington,' the new air-conditioning device was tested in regular train service between Baltimore and Cumberland. It worked perfectly. Applied to all cars eventually, it will take the bugbear of discomfort out of summer train travel, the engineers declare. It is calculated to cool a car from 10 to 15 degrees below outside temperature on the hottest and most humid day. Since it also removes excess humidity from the air, the effect on the passengers will be even more refreshing and cooling than the thermometer indicates, while excessive chilling will be avoided. The B. & O. and the conditioning engineers have worked together in secret for more than a year on the problem of removing all dust, soot and cinders from car air in all seasons and cooling the air in hot weather."

Announcing a new oil for your car

If you drive a
Ford Model A **Essex**
De Soto **Dodge**
Hudson **Reo**

—your engine's design
requires a change
to the new

Mobiloil "AF"

The lubrication needs of the cars listed above—and others listed in the Mobiloil Chart at the right—call for this new Mobiloil "AF".

It is heavier in body than Mobiloil "A" and lighter than Mobiloil "BB".

It is particularly rich in lubricating value.

It is made by the vacuum process in the world's most modern lubricating oil plants.

It is made from a scientific selection of the world's finest crudes.

It is toughened and tested to meet the severe service of modern high-speed driving.

It is made to fit exactly the requirements of the cars for which it is recommended.

It sells for 30 cents a quart (35 cents in the Southwest, Mountain, and Far Western States).

See your Mobiloil dealer. Try this remarkable new lubricant in your engine. If you drive one of the cars for which it is recommended, you will feel new response from correct lubrication.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

Make this Chart your Guide

This abbreviated chart shows the correct grade of Gargyle Mobiloil for most passenger cars. You will find the complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1930		1929		1928		1927	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-85	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 6-66A, 6-80, 76	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chrysler 70, 77	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant 614	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Elcar 6-70, 75	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford Model A	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Gardner 6-cyl. 136	AF	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Graham and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graham-Paige	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	...	...
Hudson	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
LaSalle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Lincoln	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Marmon Big 8, 75, 8-79	BB	Arc.	...	...	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon 6-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 8-80	...	...	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash Twin Ig. 8, 490,	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Adv. 6, Sp. 6, Twin Ig. 6	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash (other models)	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	BB	Arc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless 61, 81	...	...	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...
" 60, 69, 80	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Plymouth	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models)	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker Com'der 8	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...
" President 8	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Whippet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Willys-Knight	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Windsor 6-69, 6-72, 6-75	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	...	...	...	...

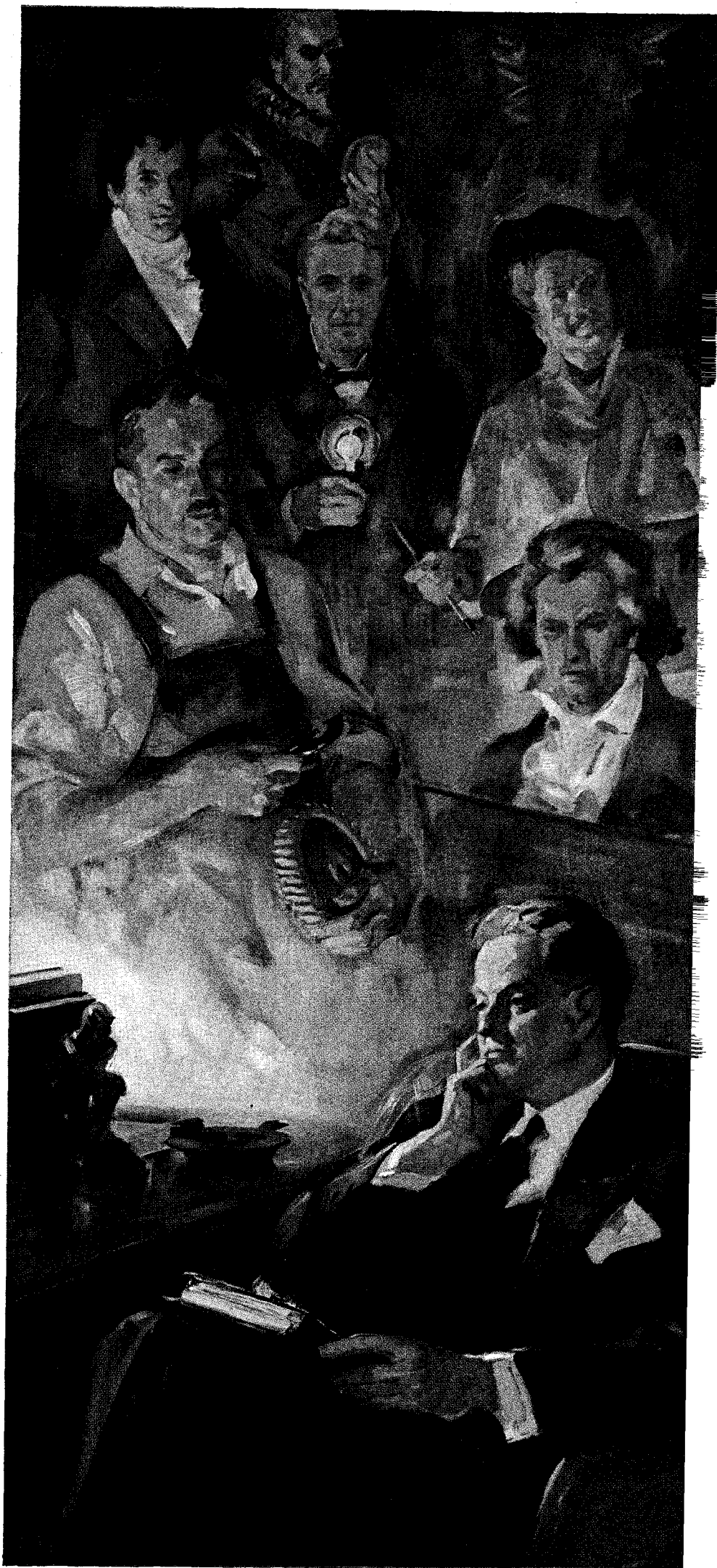
Your Mobiloil dealer cordially invites you to hear
the famous Mobiloil Concerts each Wednesday
evening . . . WEA and 29 associated stations.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN



Mobiloil

**FRIENDS
WE NEVER
KNOW**



Through every age, through every life, factors are working which contribute as much to our happiness as do the most intimate friendships.

A melody wafts out of nowhere, a great truth flows from a pen, a thing of beauty takes form upon a canvas; such things bring joy to human hearts . . . Beethovens, Shakespeares, and Rembrandts are our friends.

An idea is born in a human mind; out of it springs a service to us all . . . the Fultons, the Bells, and the Edisons are our friends.

In art, in science, in education, in statesmanship . . . and in industry . . . we have friends we never know.

Every great industrial idea brings happiness and welfare into countless homes.

The automobile has given a new scope to almost every life.

The farmer is no longer lonely; the workman's recreation is no longer bounded by his own front stoop or a Sunday ride on the trolley. Who is there left who never sees blue skies and open fields?

Or if you measure friendship by material things, you can find in this same industry facts to conjure with.

The automobile has doubled the value of its dollar while the relative value of the dollar generally has dwindled to sixty-two cents.

The automobile provides more than four million people directly with their source of income, and indirectly millions more.

For it is far the biggest customer of the steel industry, consumes 85% of the world's rubber, 67% of the plate glass, 60% of upholstery fabrics . . . so on and on . . . and the support that begins in factories ends in cottages.

It is thus that an industry like the motor industry performs a public service that touches intimately all of us from humblest to highest. And the men who guide its destinies . . . executives, engineers, mechanics, workmen, dealers . . . take a place of eminence among your unknown friends.

The United States Rubber Company has worked with these men since the very beginnings of the automobile. As the world's largest producer of rubber it has properly assumed a large share of those automotive problems which have concerned tires. It has kept pace with the progressiveness of automotive engineering . . . matched the rising value of the automobile dollar with an equal increase of what your dollars buy in tires.

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE FIRE HORROR THAT MARRED THE SPRINGTIME

EVERY CHILD LOVES TO CHASE the fire-engines.

That psychological fact, remembered at the right time, saved 600 young lives.

These hundreds of children, twelve sisters, and a priest, the Rev. Ubald F. Simoneau, were in their third-floor parish hall, enjoying a playlet, with no thought of danger.

But suddenly the priest's pleasure was shattered.

A faint cry of "Fire!" sounded faintly at the back of the building.

Hastily he looked in that direction. There was "a wall of flame in the lumber piles, no more than fifty feet away," Charles Drury tells us in the *Boston Herald*.

Then he looked toward his 600 young charges. Happily absorbed in the entertainment, they had not heard the warning cry.

The children must be led away from that third-story room that might prove a fatal trap. And they must be led away quickly, without being frightened into a panic.

The brave, resourceful priest acted quickly and on what proved to be an inspiration. He remembered the serious fire that was raging elsewhere in that city, Nashua, New Hampshire. Now the fire had spread so as to endanger this building. And he remembered that children love to go to fires.

He interrupted the playlet.

"Do you want to go to the fire?" he asked them in effect.

Of course they did, as youngsters always want to do. Then, as Mr. Drury continues his *Herald* account:

The priest told the boys and girls that if they wished to go to the fire, which was a quarter of a mile away, they would have to march out in orderly fashion or be deprived of the privilege. They elected to obey his orders, expressing their willingness to give up the play for the excitement of the fire.

The sisters formed the children in lines. The priest kept their attention from the rear windows from which he could see the fire advancing like a high, red wall.

The children marched down to the front door, broke their ranks and rushed away to the fire, and to safety. Not one stumbled, none was hurt, and they were scampering away before they realized that the fire had been within scorching distance of where they had been. Twenty minutes later the hall had burned to the ground.

This was one of the most stirring incidents of the horribly destructive series of fires that have recently raged all over the eastern United States from Northern New England to Virginia.

They were forest fires, in the main. Acres of woodland were destroyed. Hamlets were wiped out. Thousands were made homeless. Many more thousands battled the fiery monster. Losses running into the millions were involved. It is difficult to figure the destruction closely, but William F. Steffens, chief

fire-protection engineer of the New York Central, estimated it as \$16,000,000, according to the *New York Times*.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Staten Island, Long Island, and New Jersey were the territories most affected.

Many of the fires occurred in more or less open country. That in Nashua was the most urban, just as it was the worst, and, says Mr. Drury, it razed 250 buildings, drove more than 1,000 from their homes, and caused an estimated loss of \$5,000,000.

It started, according to the writer in *The Herald*, in grass under a railroad trestle.

But fortunately, in all the wide-spread holocaust, there was almost no loss of life.

Hot, dry weather, which baked wood and grass to tinderlike dryness, and careless smoking, have been generally blamed for the horror.

The wide extent of the fires is shown graphically by this editorial in the *Hartford Courant*:

If an aviator had left western Pennsylvania for Eastport, Maine, he would have seen the smoke of forest fires out of control, from the time of his take-off

until he came down again at the Canadian border line.

The financial loss involved was immense, even without taking into consideration the conflagration at Nashua.

Our ancestors, who in writing never used a monosyllable if a polysyllable were at hand, invariably alluded to fire as "the devouring element."

Its appetite has been insatiable. Farmers and others in Pennsylvania have spent days in fire-fighting, as have those in southern New Jersey.

Long Island was smoke covered from Brooklyn to Orient, and a signal brought fire apparatus from Manhattan itself to assist in fighting fire on Staten Island.

In this State, one might have traveled from Salisbury to Stonington without losing sight of forest fires of greater or less proportions.

A serious fire raged near Mount Riga in the northwestern section of the State, near the New York line, and at the same time fires were spreading in Mystic and North Stonington.

Rhode Island was in no better case, nor was Massachusetts and the States to the northeast of it.

Once started the fires spread rapidly, for the surface of the earth is extremely dry. Humidity is low because of the long-continued shortage of precipitation.

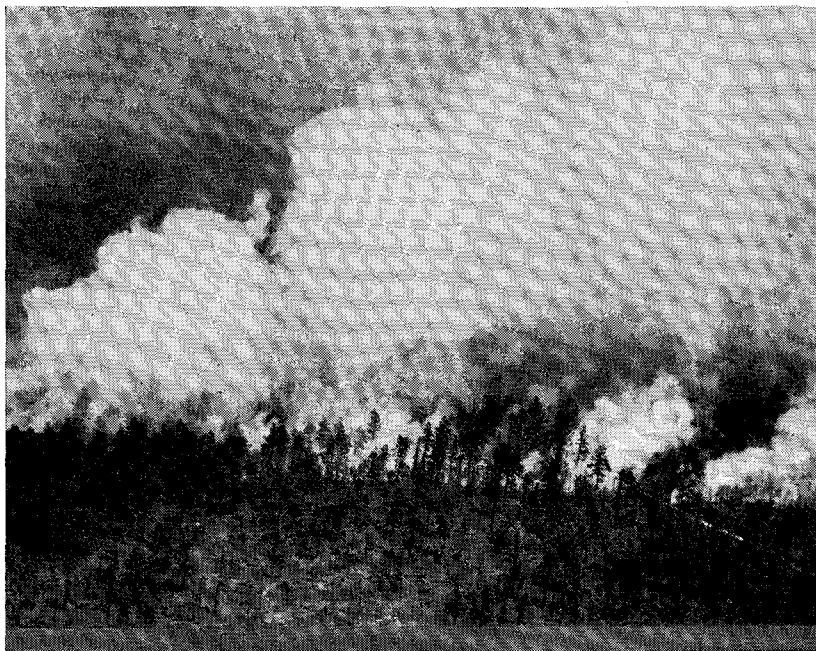
Day after day is clear or fair with a brisk wind, and each succeeding day makes the situation worse. A heavy rain would remove the danger, but rains of that type have been lacking.

When nature gets in a rut she gets out of it with great difficulty.

But we may remember this, that, while nature dries the fuel, she does not start the fires. She leaves that to man. And man sees to it that the work is not neglected.

Fires are started solely through inattention, through carelessness. Many men and children were abroad, many adults smoking, and being very careless with matches and the butts of cigarets and cigars.

Children and, we fear, older humans, relish a camp-fire regardless



International Newsreel photograph

AS THE FLAMES SWEEPED THROUGH THE WOODS OF NEW JERSEY

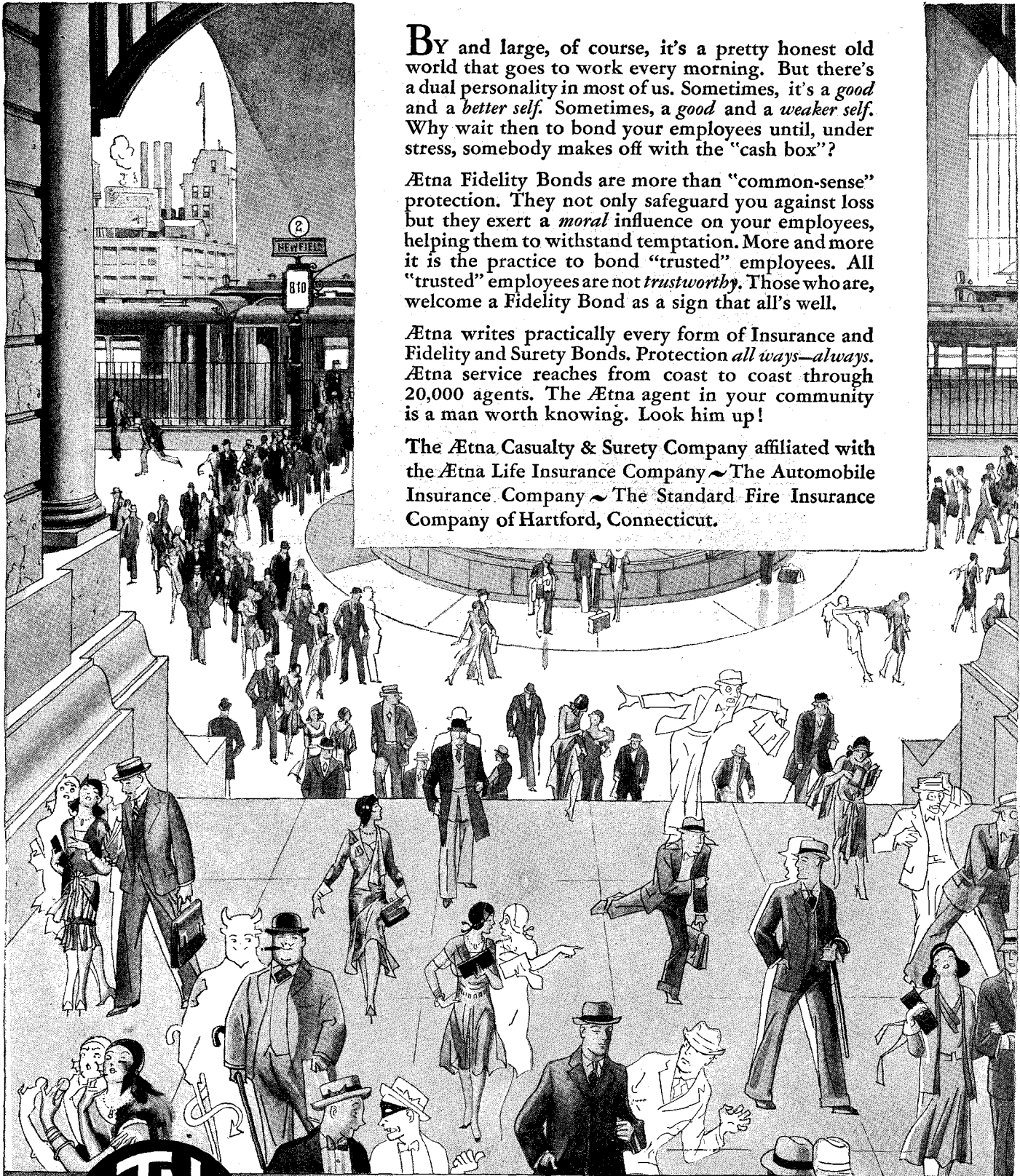
IS THERE A JEKYLL-HYDE COMING TO WORK FOR YOU?

By and large, of course, it's a pretty honest old world that goes to work every morning. But there's a dual personality in most of us. Sometimes, it's a *good* and a *better self*. Sometimes, a *good* and a *weaker self*. Why wait then to bond your employees until, under stress, somebody makes off with the "cash box"?

Ætna Fidelity Bonds are more than "common-sense" protection. They not only safeguard you against loss but they exert a *moral* influence on your employees, helping them to withstand temptation. More and more it is the practice to bond "trusted" employees. All "trusted" employees are not *trustworthy*. Those who are, welcome a Fidelity Bond as a sign that all's well.

Ætna writes practically every form of Insurance and Fidelity and Surety Bonds. Protection *all ways—always*. Ætna service reaches from coast to coast through 20,000 agents. The Ætna agent in your community is a man worth knowing. Look him up!

The Ætna Casualty & Surety Company affiliated with the Ætna Life Insurance Company ~ The Automobile Insurance Company ~ The Standard Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.



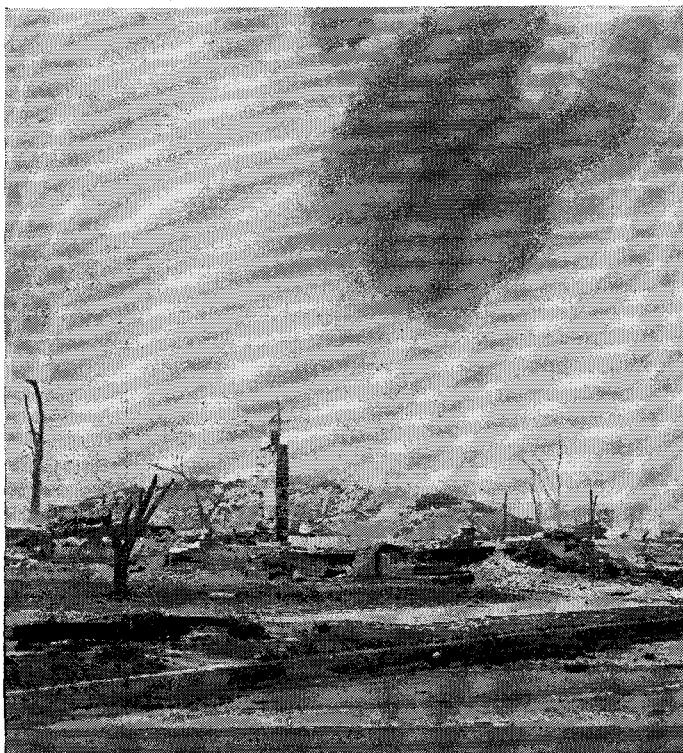
ÆTNA-IZE

SEE THE ÆTNA-IZER IN YOUR COMMUNITY—HE IS A MAN WORTH KNOWING

of the temperature, and so thousands of acres of meadow, forest, and sproutlands blazed to their ruin.

Human nature is not easily changed, but most of us discover that we can show admirable self-restraint as we survey the losses of others.

While the New York *Sun* provides us with this rapid survey of the desolated territory as it stood on one day during the fires:



P. & A. photograph

PART OF WHAT THE FIRE DEMON DID IN NASHUA

Black smoke hung over vast areas of the States between Virginia and New Hampshire where brush fires, riding on high winds, had jumped roads and clearings to destroy villages, farmhouses, beach buildings, and virtually every structure in their paths.

No loss of life was reported, but the material loss will run into millions of dollars. Staten Island and Jersey were the heaviest losers.

The Oakwood Beach section of Staten Island was in a state of almost complete devastation. Forty-one separate fires were reported, 102 bungalows in and around Oakwood Beach were burned, a summer hotel, a dance-hall, and two stores were destroyed.

Thirty-five hundred more bungalows were saved only after three master alarms—the first master alarms sounded in the city for more than twenty years—had brought fifteen pieces of apparatus from Manhattan.

In New York State, forty-five forest fires were reported over the week-end. In this State, as elsewhere, carelessness of motorists in tossing cigarets or matches into dry grass was held responsible for many of the fires.

Householders burning dry grass around their buildings and spring clean-ups in camps were other causes.

All along the Eastern seaboard forests were parched, winter-killed grass was dry, and conditions were right for a quick spreading of flames when tiny fires started and winds of gale intensity came along.

Two fires swept 1,500 acres near Richmond, Virginia.

Incendiarism was suspected in several fires in central Pennsylvania. Seven thousand acres of forest land, many hunting lodges, and orchards were destroyed.

Twenty serious and seventy-five minor forest fires menaced Massachusetts in one day, while elsewhere:

Delaware's loss was twenty square miles of forests and \$500,000 worth of property. One fire was still burning, but under control, in the lower part of the State, after sweeping two square miles between Millsboro and Oak Orchard, Sussex county.

The most serious fire, covering twenty square miles, began near Stockley and worked south to Millsboro and southeast to Rehoboth Beach. Incendiarism was suspected.

Fire cut a ten-mile swath in Connecticut, burning 10,000 acres near Bristol and 500 in Southington.

Rhode Island was fighting one of the most destructive forest fires the State has ever known.

Maryland's loss was estimated at about \$150,000, mostly from woods fires.

The Oakwood Beach fire in Staten Island was the most dangerous.

It started in the grass around a garage, and the thirty-mile wind, blowing in gusts of gale strength, carried the flames against the tinder sides of the garage.

It shot flames and sparks into the air, and bungalows caught.

Within fifteen minutes whole rows of houses were shooting flames a hundred feet into the air, with dense clouds of smoke masking the progress of the fire, and the firemen were so busy that in other sections fires started and found them unable to meet the new attack.

In New York State, the most serious fire was in the neighborhood of Copake, near the Columbia-Dutchess county line. Other fires still out of control were at Orangeburg, Salisbury Mills, Fishkill, and Suffern.

An area of almost 100 miles in Long Island, mostly in Suffolk county, was spotted with brush and grass fires.

Out of a fire in an Amityville lumber-yard grew a swath of charred ruins ten miles long and three miles wide. At Patchogue, a warehouse, three stores, a contractor's storehouse, and a garage were burned.

Thirty-five hundred acres of forest land and several farm buildings burned between Glens Falls and Saratoga Springs. One hundred men fought a three-mile blaze at Fishkill Mountain.

But the destruction was much more wide-spread than even this would indicate. The Boston *Herald* reports fires at Wilmington, Concord, Sudbury, Wareham, Athol, and West Boylston, and in Connecticut and Rhode Island, to name only a few places.

In New York, *The Times* describes the damage done by the flames and the bravery of the fire-fighters on Staten Island. Oakwood Beach, Rossville, Princes Bay, Pleasant Plains were only a few of the many localities affected.

On Long Island, *The Times* lists, among many other places, Bohemia, Pine Aire, Deer Park, Farmingdale, and Melville.

Finally, in New Jersey, a partial list includes Ocean County, Butler, Tremery's Corner, Allenwood, Lakewood, and Lamoka Harbor.

Also in this State, the Associated Press reports in *The Jersey Journal* of Jersey City, 100,000 acres and 130 homes were



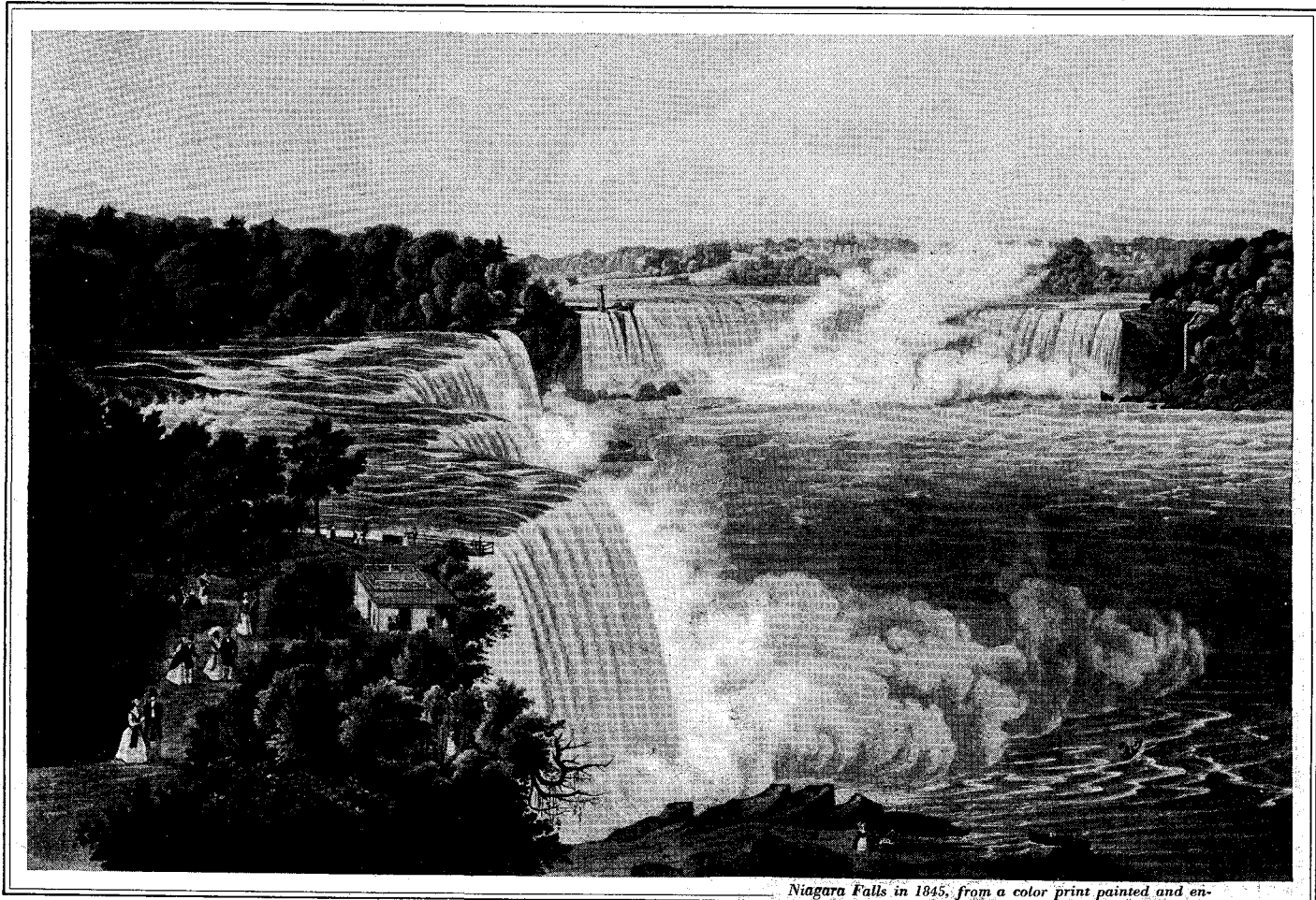
International Newsreel photograph

JERSEYITES FIGHTING TO SAVE THEIR PROPERTY

burned, 5,000 were made homeless, and 35,000 turned out to fight the fires.

A stirring description of the danger faced by certain famous old New England places is this from the Boston *Herald*:

A thin wall of water was all that saved the famous old Wayside



Niagara Falls in 1845, from a color print painted and engraved by Robert Havell. Courtesy Kennedy & Co., New York

No other wonder of Nature has so completely captured the World's imagination!

From the world over, visitors to America are drawn as by a magnet to Niagara... and a trip to "The Falls" has been a priceless, not-to-be-missed American adventure for a century.

Have you thrilled to this incredible miracle of beauty and majesty? Nothing quite compares with the sensation of standing "where Niagara stuns with thundering sound," and feeling, as Abraham Lincoln did, the power of this great cataract to picture the story of the human race through the ages.

See Niagara Falls This Summer!

America's great natural wonder is on the main transcontinental highway! On your trip to the East or West via *New York Central Lines*... simply ask for free stop-over privileges at Niagara Falls. Do not fail to take Niagara's Great Gorge Trip, one of the finest scenic tours anywhere

in the world... You can easily make a stay at Niagara Falls part of your vacation... *Canada is just across the bridge; and the great vacation land of New York and New England is close at hand.*

No matter where you live, America's great passenger carrier will be glad to help you plan this—or any other trip. Booklets, itineraries, and complete information will be sent you and, if you like, a tour of some of America's other scenic wonders outlined... by the best, most economical routes... Don't miss Niagara Falls!

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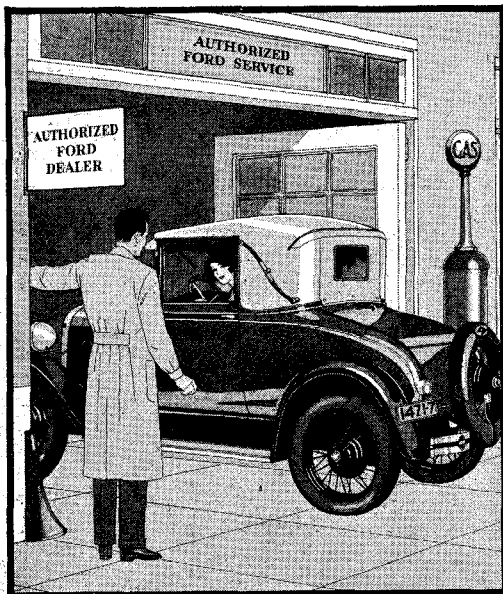
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THE Classified Telephone Directory is a modern buying guide which people everywhere are using to save themselves time and effort. It lets them accomplish more, by directing them quickly and easily to the places where they can get the exact things they want. It eliminates needless searching around.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES *Continued*

Inn in Sudbury, now the property of Henry Ford, from being added to the toll of destruction as flames burned over 1,500 acres of woodland in Marlboro and Sudbury, defying the efforts of firemen from ten surrounding cities and towns.

Starting near a garage on the Boston Post Road, the Marlboro fire quickly assumed menacing proportions as it raced upland across the Newton Boy Scout reservation to the pine-tree forest on Nobscott mountain.

Aid was called from Newton, Natick, Wayland, Framingham, Stowe, and several other towns, including two pieces of apparatus from Boston.

One side of the blaze was checked only after the nearest tongues of flame had greedily licked their way to within a few scanty yards of Ford's trade-school, where Mary's little lamb is declared by legend to have upset the deliberations of scholars.

Sunday motor traffic over the main arteries of travel became so tangled that state troopers, aided by local police, worked for several hours before they were able to unravel it.

Many highways were closed to all traffic except fire apparatus, when sight-seeing motorists could be rerouted through other roads.

Fire companies and truck-loads of volunteer firemen were soon speeding through cleared lanes to all rural sections of the State.

And a final exciting word-picture is this of Nashua in flames. It was written by Ross Williams, a Boston *Herald* photographer, who flew over the scene in an airplane. We quote from his story in *The Herald*:

The first sign of the fire from the air was a great column of smoke rising over Nashua.

As we drew nearer we could distinguish blazing buildings with thick clouds of black smoke belching from them and hanging like a pall over the entire city.

My pilot, Paul Herman, turned and pointed. I followed the direction of his finger and saw the walls of what I afterward learned was a schoolhouse topple over.

Showers of sparks rose in the air, adding to the ever-growing menace of spreading the fire to an even larger area.

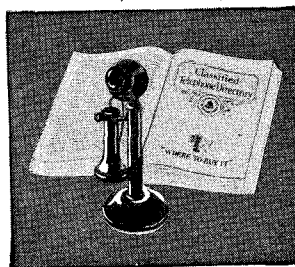
We swooped near the ground. Here we could see women and children running from the fire-stricken area with bundles of clothing, pieces of furniture, and household bric-à-brac.

A particularly pathetic instance of the conflagration will forever stay in my mind.

A small boy caught my eye for no other reason than that he was wearing a white sailor suit, which stuck out like a sore thumb against the blackened ground over which he was running.

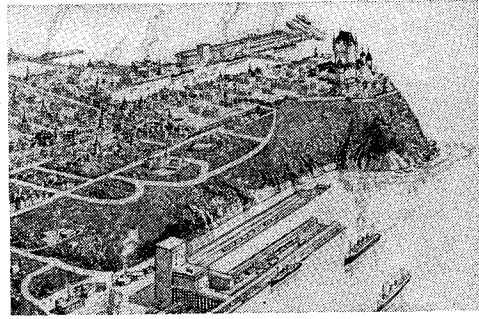
He was hurrying with his short strides, carrying a dog, which appeared to be as large as himself, and two puppies. He dropt one of the latter and as he stooped to regain it a sudden puff of black smoke swept over him, apparently frightening him.

He left the puppy there and ran from the smoke.

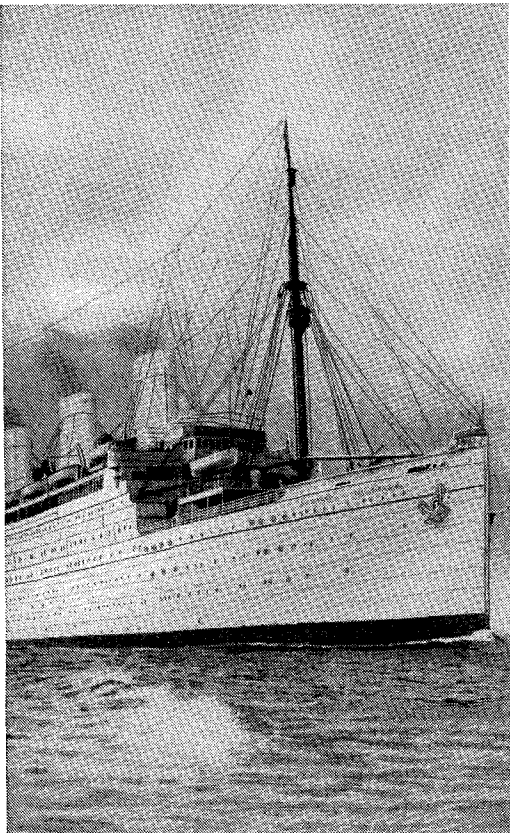


Where Giantess Liners head for EUROPE...

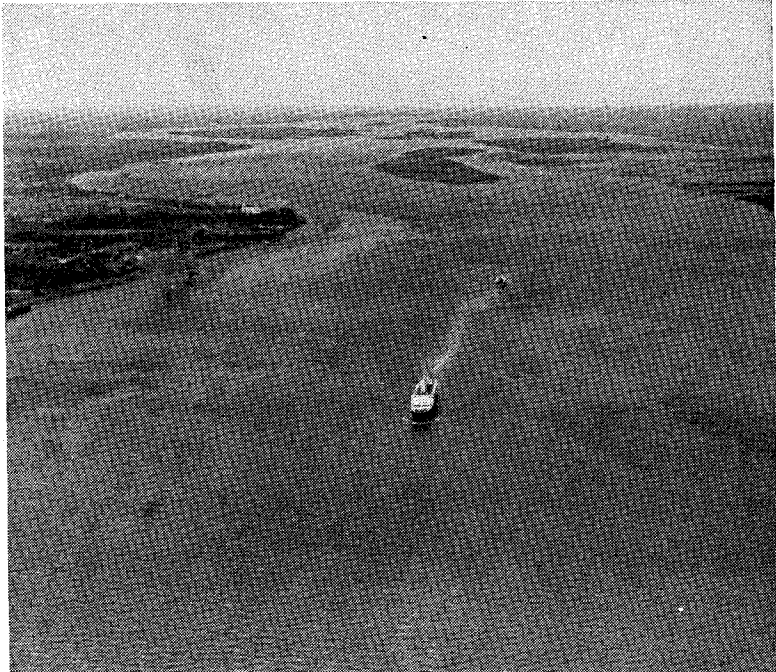
2 DAYS FROM THE SEA



WHY is this great dock building at old Québec? It's for the new Empress of Britain, Canadian Pacific's 40,000 gross-ton giantess. Ready in 1931, with every luxury of ocean travel, she'll make Europe in 5 speeding days!



THIS mammoth arm of the Atlantic floats an ocean-going traffic of 220 vessels a month. Canadian Pacific's fleet of 18 plies the St. Lawrence seaway, headed by the Empress and Duchess liners, famous ocean giantesses using this shortest and most direct route to and from Europe. This fleet offers spacious first class accommodations with every luxury known to ocean travel... the last word in cabin class... tourist third and third class as well. After only 4 days open ocean, its liners land at Cherbourg, Havre, Southampton, Antwerp, Hamburg, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, London.



© Asso. Screen News, Ltd., Montreal

Steaming past Berthier up to Montreal

CAN you believe there are giantess ocean liners which start their European voyage 2 days within the heart of America? Can you believe they sail from America's second largest seaport... Montreal... 1000 miles from the sea?

To believe it, you must realize the St. Lawrence is an actual arm of the ocean. Millions of years ago, it thrust its way 1000 miles into the continent.

That thrust was the birth of the great American seaway... with 2 great seaports, Québec and Montreal, the latter just an over-night jump for 75% of America's population.

Crossing to Europe via the St. Lawrence seaway is adding another country to your trip, quaint Norman-

French Canada. For 2 days, picture-book *habitant* hamlets, headlands, ox-tilled fields, rivers and spruce forests cry you a memorable bon voyage on either deck-rail.

Ask anybody who has "discovered" the St. Lawrence seaway. They'll tell you it's the delightful way of going to Europe.

Information, reservations, St. Lawrence booklet... from your own agent or Canadian Pacific offices in New York, Chicago, Montreal and 32 other cities in U. S. and Canada.

Also inquire about "all-expense" House Party Motor Tours, \$395 and up, and Collegiate Tours, \$335 and up, visiting principal European countries and Passion Play.

ST. LAWRENCE...CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE SHORTER SEAWAY TO EUROPE

WHIMS AND ODDITIES OF THE DIGEST'S GREAT POLL

LET THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS be put to work on "a clock- or watch-like device that will take, say, three or four hours to wind."

Next, "when they have it evolved, have enough of them made to supply every place where a person should be put if they got drunk."

Meaning, evidently, police-stations and other forms of hoose-gow. For this mechanical device, look you, is for the discipline of scofflaws and the vindication of the Volstead Law. The idea is put forward by one of our multitude of correspondents concerning the Prohibition poll, whereof the final returns are given in the early pages of this issue.

Many readers reacted so vivaciously to the interest stirred in them by the poll that they have written to communicate all sorts of novel ideas, not to mention pages and pages of polemical and autobiographical outpouring.

"I am glad of the opportunity to tell you what I think," writes one. "This letter may not interest you," pens another, "but I feel that in writing it, I have unburdened my mind for the betterment of humanity."

"Here I am just trying to get started to bed—just midnight, when I come across the excerpt from a letter in THE DIGEST. What, oh what, is the reason that these blind leaders of the blind can not open their eyes just once in a while"—and so on for hundreds of earnest words, from an observer of sixty.

The author of the clock-winding exercise for scofflaws writes under a letter-head which proclaims him a Michigan brick-mason. He goes on to recommend the passing of a law whereby "any person that got drunk (play no favorites), man or woman, dude or flapper, high-brow or rough-neck, saint or sinner, would have to wind the aforesaid clock-like device, the three or four hours every time they got any physical sustenance for say twenty days. If they got drunk again give them a spanking, or a corporal treatment of some kind in public (remember in public) to start with and have them wind the clock another twenty days every time they received any nourishment. If they came back the third time, give them another corporal treatment and more time winding the clock, say thirty days. And if they make the fourth ascension it is incontrovertible evidence they are non compos mentis. And should be in an asylum.

"It would be too bad the corporal treatment had been applied, but where there is no sense there is no feeling.

"Now repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law. And let any one make all the booze they like. (They are making it, anyway.) And no revenue on it. Man would have his natural rights, and have to respect the rights of others. And temperance would be possible."

In a somewhat less drastic mood, a Montana pharmacist, Charles J. Wessman, of Winifred, voices the impression made on him by the DIGEST poll, thus:

Why wouldn't this method of voting in elections be so much better, more economical than the method now used? It would bring out a bigger vote and a better expression of the public's choice. If ballots were mailed by city or county clerks and a time limit set to return ballots. It would do away with so many judges, clerks and police and expensive voting-machines.

If the weather is good Election Day we get a big vote, if it's

inclement we get a small vote. If the public could vote as you have it, they would get an enormous vote. Give it some publicity.

We've given it!

Contrariwise, a New Yorker, E. D. Chaplin, too late now of course, sends us this warning:

Gentlemen: As a wet-dry I write to implore you to stop at once your probing into the sentiment of twenty million people, relative to Prohibition.

I also see the necessity for Congress to pass a law against such actions, and advise an amendment prohibiting forever any such secret balloting against the peace and profits of any body of beneficent improvers of the social body.

It is well known to you that minority fanatics built and maintained this great country and under the guise of know-nothingism, etc., have rescued us at various critical times.

I believe that you also well know that tobacco in its varied and insidious forms, delectable corned beef and cabbage, and particularly hot mince pie, are all wholly destructive of the health and morals of many of us who, tho in a large majority, are completely helpless in the face of any great moral danger, and without the paternal and motherly care of these few conservers of our national and personal life, we would certainly go to the dogs, if not worse. So that unless you stop at once this dire purpose of yours, to show what the people do want, you will certainly endanger us all, indeed we are in danger already and the end may not be foreseen.

I have performed my part and warned you.

No reader of the thousands on thousands of letters received, however, could fail to be impressed with the mass of life-and-death seriousness which thus finds expression. In many cases, representing all classes of people, professional or lay, emotion tinges or even outruns resort to argument.

Drawn up in the form of an indictment a Spokane, Washington, lawyer, Del Cary Smith, accuses Prohibition of "high crimes and misdemeanors," thus:

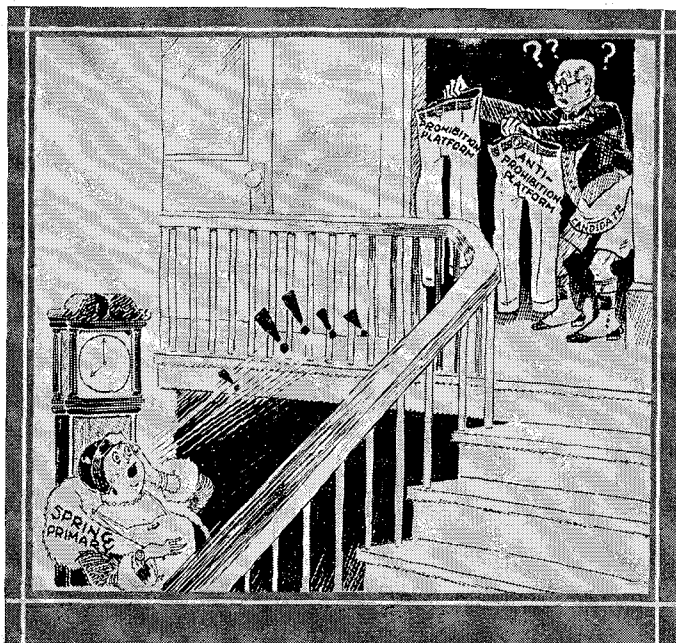
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION

THE PEOPLE, Plaintiff
vs.
PROHIBITION, Defendant. } INDICTMENT

Defendant, stand up. You are charged by a grand jury drawn from the body of the people with the following high crimes and misdemeanors:

That under the guise of reform and morality you have fastened yourself on the body of the people upon your assurance that righteousness and justice would prevail and that a happy and contented people would be made more happy and prosperous than ever before. You promised you would place a schoolhouse on every hill and would wipe out the saloon in every valley. You promised you would empty our jails and shut up our penal institutions for lack of occupants; that you would bring peace and prosperity to every home, and would not interfere with the bill of rights guaranteeing to every citizen the sanctity of his home and fireside.

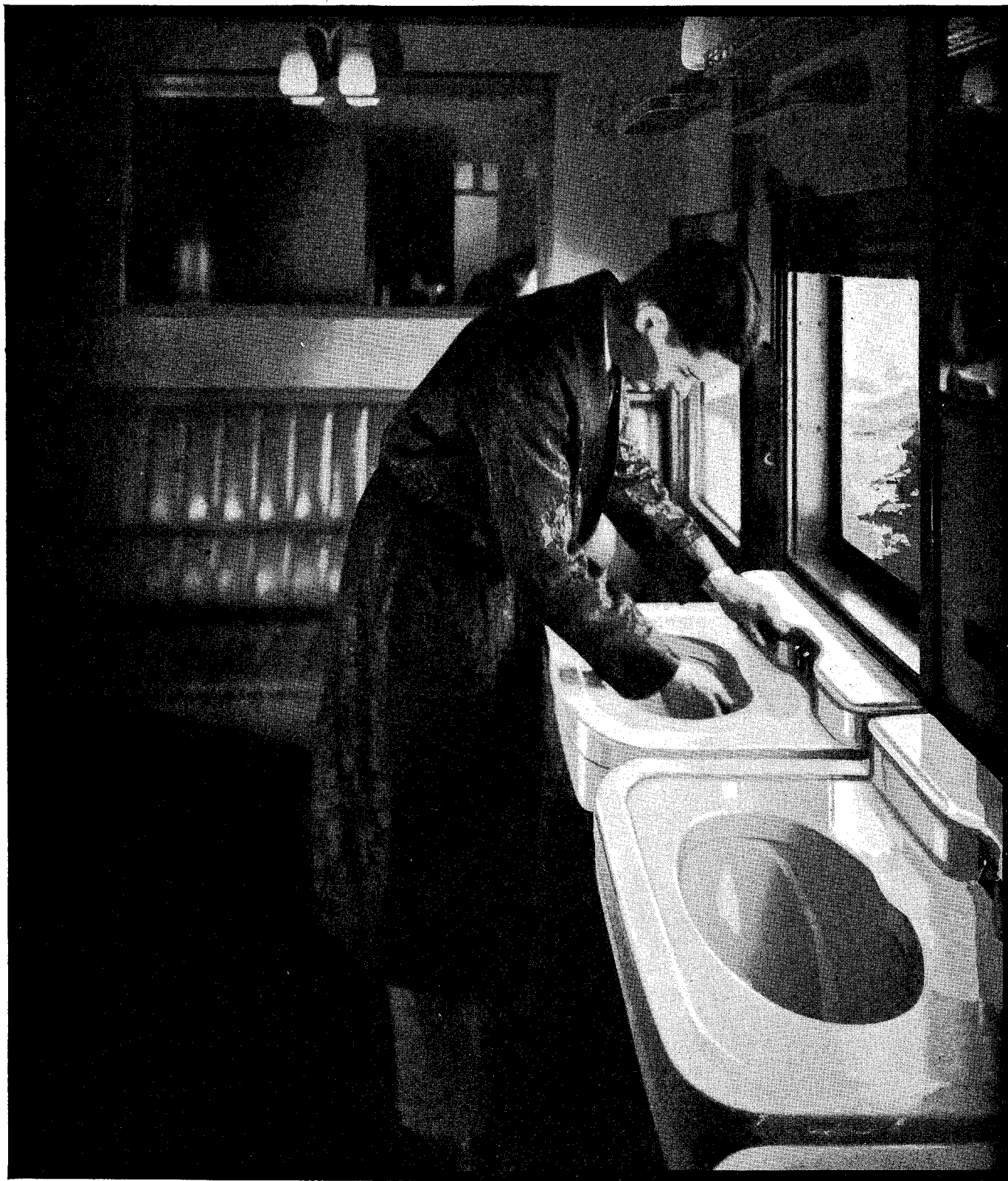
You are charged with the violation of all of the representations made in this, that in place of the people being more happy after ten years of association with you, they have become poverty stricken and miserable in a greater degree than ever before. In place of the saloon in the valley, you have given us twenty "speak-easies" sending out their traveling salesmen, in other words, "bootleggers," to sell a vile concoction and devil's brew to our people and especially our younger generation. In place of



HE BETTER MAKE UP HIS MIND, IT'S GETTING LATE
—Jerry Doyle in the Philadelphia Record.

North Coast Limiteds

Newest Trains West



1930 Dressing Rooms are Extraordinarily Large

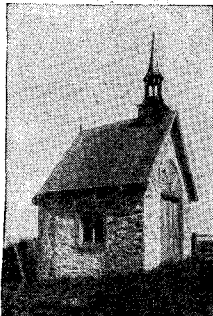
Just Ten. There are no lower 12's or upper 16's on the North Coast Limiteds. Their Pullmans



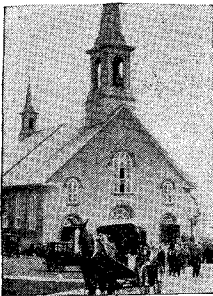
have but ten sections, with fewer guests in each car and welcome roominess everywhere.

Chicago - Twin Cities - Pacific Northwest

Charm of old NORMANDY in Historic Québec



*Chapelle de procession
at Ste. Famille on l'Île
d'Orléans... famed for
its churches in the fields.*



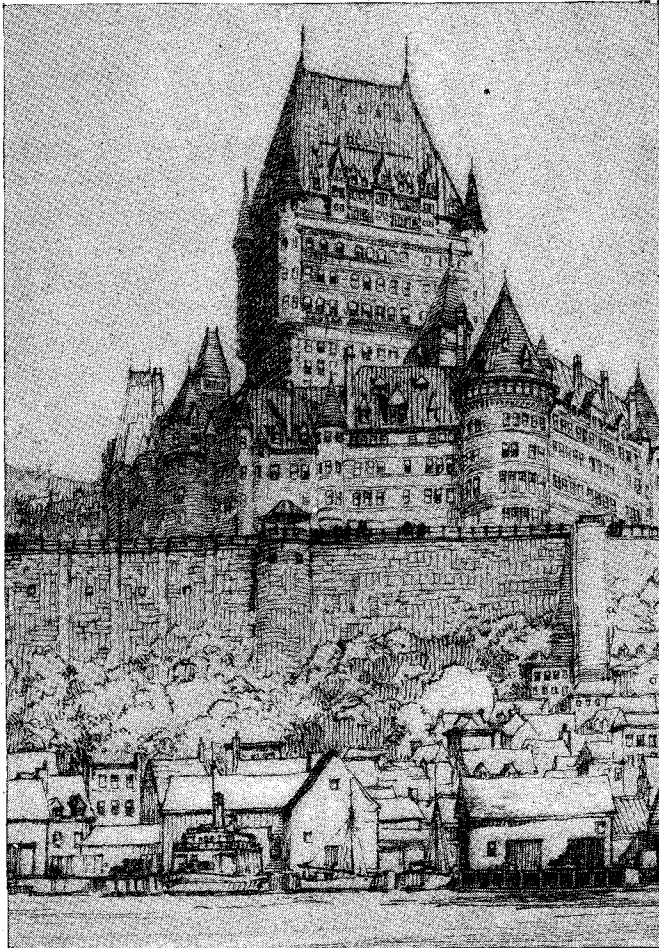
*The faithful, after mass
at Ange Gardien, on the
road leading to the shrine
of Ste. Anne de Beaupré,
renowned for miracles.*



*Grand'mère at the spin-
ning wheel makes Québec
homespuns in lovely colors
... or books rugs for sale.*



*The ox takes the place of
tractors and motors on
back country roads... by
preference, they farm as
their forbears farmed in
Normandy.*



CRUISE off in your car to Québec province... instantly you're in countryside like Normandy... and in another century.

Grave oxen plough the fields... *grand'mères* in frilled caps spin at the wheel... peasant women in neat black tell their beads kneeling before wayside shrines... with luck you may happen on a group of Norman lads singing the *habitant chansons*... or a historic pageant... or a stately procession of the church.

Québec is at its best in springtime... full of apple-blossoms... perfect motoring over well-kept roads, uninterrupted driving... good golf at Montmorency... tempting antiques and homespuns and hooked rugs to buy... and Chateau Frontenac's tall towers to call you home to a dinner you could hardly better in Paris, and a room with a hundred mile view.

Full information and reservations at any Canadian Pacific Office, or write to Chateau Frontenac, Québec, Canada. New York, 344 Madison Ave.... Chicago, 71 E. Jackson Blvd.... Boston, 405 Boylston St.... also Atlanta, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Montreal, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Toronto, Washington, Winnipeg, and 19 other cities in the U. S. and Canada.

Chateau Frontenac

A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

empty jails, we are building new jails and our Government is asked to finance a building program of over seven million dollars to enlarge our Federal prisons. Eighty thousand Federal arrests for violation of the Prohibition Law in 1929, not counting those arrested under State law. Three thousand one hundred in Spokane alone. This only a fractional part of the lawbreakers, the others operating behind closed doors, and never apprehended or caught.

We abbreviate this novel "indictment" somewhat. It concludes;

You are charged with class discrimination, with false pretenses, with bribery and corruption of officials, with setting neighbor against neighbor. In place of peace officers, we have the paid spy and informer, whose sole endeavor is to procure a violation of law so that he may arrest the man whom he has seduced. You have brought about a condition where every bootlegger, like another Judas, is waiting for his thirty pieces of silver to compensate him for betraying the majesty of the law.

What say you, guilty or not guilty?

Much briefer, but with a sharpshooter's direct fire, comes this dry letter from William Goodell Frost, President Emeritus of the famous Berea College for the mountain whites, in Kentucky:

DEAR DIGEST:

Here is my ballot—not secret but open!

When I was born in 1854 two States had already enacted Prohibition. I have seen all other plans tried and fail. The liquor traffic will override all laws if it can. The only way is to hit it so hard it will diminish its power. It is easier to *kill* a wolf than to put a collar on his neck.

If we allow "light wine" and beer, people will be drunk. All the "strong drink" denounced in the Bible was light wine and beer—whisky not yet invented! And light wine can be secretly reinforced.

I have seen the drunken women of Edinburgh, and the drunken men of Germany, and I know that Europe now fears American Prohibition more than anything else. Europe drinking can't compete with America sober!

We need to remind people of these things: God save us from the necessity of having another demonstration of Rum-rule!

A saloon-keeper's anti-whisky sentiments come to us from Al F. Roth, Grafton, Wisconsin:

It is sure great to read the letters you are publishing on Prohibition. To me, most of the letters are from prejudiced minds; people who refuse to look at the question with an open mind. Something like a bachelor telling a mother with six children how to feed them.

I have been in the saloon business, off and on, for the past thirty years. If I had my say (and all respecting saloon men will agree with me), whisky would stay in the drug-stores, where it belongs. Beer and wines would be sold in hotels and restaurants, with lunches and dinners only. That would eliminate the hanging on the bars and treating.

I have never seen a man go wrong

drinking beer. Leave the States to make their own laws. Let those that wish to be dry, be dry, and those who wish to be wet, be wet.

Beer and wine ferment; that is a work of nature. Whisky is the work of man. Therefore the natural drink for man is beer and wine, if used in moderation. If abused, the same results in anything you eat or drink. All we have to learn is to listen to the man inside of us, and then we can't go wrong.

If the Prohibitionists ever figure on winning, they will have to change their tactics. They have been using coercion and force, and undoubtedly will reap the whirlwind. The Christ way is not force. He said, "Follow me."

Before Prohibition, the people in Wisconsin were beer and wine drinkers. To-day they are drinking whisky and gin.

The idea that silence by the press would help the situation is contributed by both Canadian and American letter-writers. J. J. Broderick of Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, says:

If the press would say, for a year, nothing about wet or dry, there would be no wet or dry question. Take your national game of baseball. The public likes it. Say nothing about it for a year and you will have no baseball. All isms, etc., are handled this way by me. Why not give it a trial? I have nothing to sell.

Similarly W. G. Thompson of Texon, Texas, deplores press agitation of wets and dries:

There are at least ninety millions living in the country that it's not affecting in any way, and that wish both sides would shut up and go to work. If papers announced that they would quit printing what either side said, the ninety million would feel so relieved that they would celebrate with a grand spree, and then sober up for the rest of their lives.

President John Noble Maxwell of Fairfax Hall, Waynesboro, Virginia, observes:

During two years I was Mayor of our town, sitting in person upon all misdemeanor cases, the police force obeying strict injunctions to bring before the court all cases of drunkenness. Notwithstanding this, there is the following fact: In one hour and upon one city block, in the days before Prohibition, I have seen more drunkenness than I have seen altogether in thirty States in the past ten years. With all the faults of the amendment and of its enforcement, I can not get around this fact.

"My experience with Prohibition has been limited to Hollywood," Arthur George informs us, adding:

Drunks were a common sight and smell here ten years ago. To-day it was an oddity to find an empty flat bottle on Vine Street, to advertise that somebody had finished a pint of poison to spite the Eighteenth Amendment.

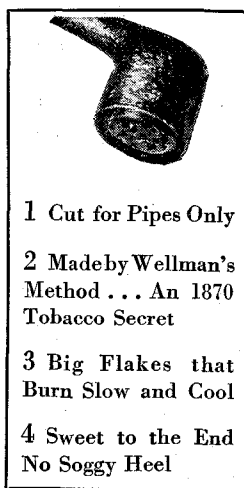
I have not observed a drunk in Hollywood in fully four weeks, and the average for the last two years or so has been about that.

As with the smoke-suckers, a prevailing public insult, I do not care what the alcohol addict does to himself: that is his own funeral, which I refuse to anticipate or



"My pipe, you've served me well tonight!"

—THE SPECTATOR



- 1 Cut for Pipes Only
- 2 Made by Wellman's Method . . . An 1870 Tobacco Secret
- 3 Big Flakes that Burn Slow and Cool
- 4 Sweet to the End No Soggy Heel

Pipe smoke—a mighty helper in the work of the world. And tobacco, by the same token—mighty well worth thought. Consider, then, Granger—for two sound reasons.

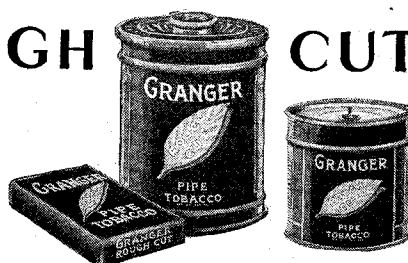
The *cut*—"rough cut" flakes, slow burning, that keep your pipe-bowl cooler and drier.

And its *flavor*—of mellow Kentucky Burley, perfected by the priceless old-time Wellman Method; our secret—and the secret of a lifetime's joy in a pipe.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

GRANGER

ROUGH CUT



A COOLER SMOKE IN A DRIER PIPE

"...couldn't see
the road ahead..."



Danger hides in dust! Prevent the dust with Flake Calcium Chloride

Dust, like blinding lights, fog, turns, and darkness, hides dangers and lets them strike unseen.

After the crash a frequent explanation is "the driver couldn't see the road ahead."

Highway Commissioners, Mayors,—all individuals and organizations interested in civic improvement should know the advantages of Flake Calcium Chloride for preventing dust. Write to any of the listed companies for Booklet 4Y.

Most causes of such accidents offer intricate problems to road and traffic authorities. Dust should not. Dust is easily prevented.

Today there is no excuse for dusty roads. Flake Calcium Chloride costs so little, saves so much in upkeep costs, and it does end the dust nuisance completely.

Why not call this modern method to the attention of your local road officials. Or send their names and addresses to any of the companies listed here. These companies will gladly supply anyone with full information about maintaining smooth, dustless roads with clean, white, odorless Calcium Chloride.

FLAKE CALCIUM CHLORIDE CONTROLS DUST

TEST CALCIUM CHLORIDE ON YOUR OWN TENNIS COURT OR DRIVE

Send for free booklet 4A. Mail this coupon to any of the member companies.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your free booklet 4A telling how I can use Calcium Chloride to prevent dust on my tennis court or driveway.

I understand this places me under no obligation.

Name.....

Address.....

CALCIUM CHLORIDE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
40 Rector St., New York

THE COLUMBIA PRODUCTS COMPANY
Barberton, Ohio

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Midland, Michigan

PERSONAL GLIMPSES *Continued*

attend. It is what they do to me and other innocent parties that I am concerned about, and in that view Prohibition is a big success in Hollywood.

In viewing results of the *DIGEST* poll, "the commonly accepted authority of the majority vote is being confused with the acceptance as right, of the opinions or theories of the majority," according to Robert W. Snyder, architect, San Diego:

When bath-tubs first came into use, about 1825, a vote taken upon the safety or desirability of taking a bath would have resulted in a victory for the dries. Experience and education have changed almost every one to the wet side of that question.

THE *DIGEST* might, in all fairness, point out this aspect of the vote.

Your poll unquestionably shows how a great many people feel, but as to indicating what is best for civilization at the moment, that needs thinking about. The idea that the conclusions of the majority are right is questionable, especially so when applied to appetite. This situation is appetite versus accomplishment; civilization making adjustments.

Civilization demands dry drivers. It is fair to assume, however, that a proportion of wets at some time does drive its cars in a more or less wet state. It is also fair to assert that even a wet, when sober, will insist upon dieting his or her car with such liquids as will not interfere with its normal action. Illogical; but it proves that some of us have good ideas in embryo that later may be applied to ourselves as well as to our cars.

Many of our correspondents advocate government manufacture and sale of liquor in some form as an alternative to the present Prohibition law. Several government-control plans in great detail have been sent in. Joe C. Mors offers this variation:

Propose to the people of the United States the creation of an old-age pension fund under a secretary of pensions. Turn the manufacture and distribution of beverages over to that department. That department is to issue stamps marked "Pension Fund." Any one desiring to purchase intoxicants can do so only with these stamps. Every package can contain an appeal to moderation.

A complete control can be kept of sales and of abuses. And we would soon have the question of unemployment for the man after forty years of age settled. Is this plan any more Bolshevistic than the Eighteenth Amendment? Much of our distressing crime wave and restlessness would disappear, for I feel that the fear of an old age in poverty is responsible for much of our corruption and political unrest.

Griffith L. Gordon of Wabash, Indiana, goes beyond many others who advocated government sale of liquor at cost:

If the United States Government would compel, by law enactment, every grocery store, every restaurant, every soda fountain, and every drug-store to carry in stock the very best liquor that could be made by the Government itself, and also compel

these places to give away, free of all charge, a drink to any and all persons who will ask for it, then we will have robbed the bootlegger of the profit of bootlegging.

We could license beers, light wines, and reap enough revenue to more than cover the cost of giving away the free liquor. Last but not least, those who want liquor would get the best and no "rotgut," and those who need it would get it free, and there would be mighty few who would want free liquor.

I have always believed that to fight a prairie fire was to "back-fire," and the same thing is true of liquor. Give it away and, even with no revenue coming in, it will cost less to make and give away than to "enforce" when enforcement doesn't enforce.

Segregation of the wettest States, for a while at least, is the experiment proposed by Chas. L. Hyde, president of the American Exchange Bank, Pierre, South Dakota:

The wettest district of the United States seems to be the four States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. I suggest that the United States authorities for enforcement retire from this joint territory, and as these States would not attempt to enforce the laws against the use of liquor as now of record, this territory would become as wet as any could desire.

If after a few years of such freedom for liquor, these States became more prosperous and better States to dwell in, with less crime and greater moral, ethical, and intellectual development, it would be a splendid example for the balance of the States to follow.

A change in the Eighteenth Amendment is advocated by Oliver J. Spaulding, Jr., of Boston, Colonel United States Field Artillery, in these words:

"I do not know, no one knows, whether a majority of our people wants Prohibition. But if a majority does want it, the constitutional provision is unnecessary; if the majority does not want it, the effect of the provision is to nullify the will of that majority.

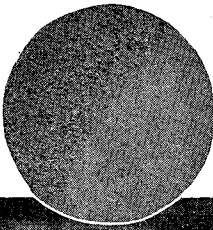
I doubt if any believer in democratic government will openly claim for any minority the right to dictate to the majority. Efforts to do this have been the origin of many a revolution.

Assuming for the sake of argument that the majority wants Prohibition, there is an orderly method by which that result may be obtained, without bringing the Constitution down to the police courts.

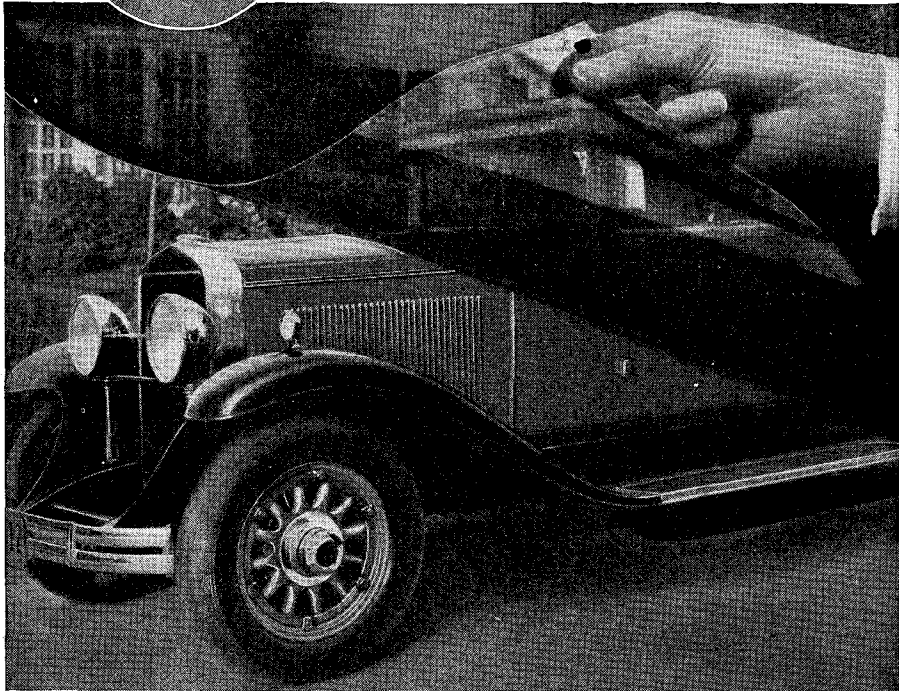
Let the Eighteenth Amendment be changed to read simply, "Congress shall have power to regulate or prohibit the manufacture and distribution of intoxicating liquors," or words to that effect. The Volstead Law may stand unchanged under that authority, and will so stand so long as the majority of the people wants it. At the same time, it becomes possible to modify it, if and when that same majority so wills it, and that without subterfuge.

The man who believes Prohibition commands a majority should be the last to object. No believer in democratic government can consistently object.

Here is a letter containing a reminiscence which seems rather apropos:



* TRAFFIC FILM is an accumulation of dust and grime particles, baked hard by the sun and heat, dulling your car's finish. Soap and water won't remove it. No. 7 Duco Polish will. The photomicrograph shows a surface partly covered with TRAFFIC FILM, the right side cleaned with No. 7 Duco Polish. Note the difference.



To remove Traffic Film Use No. 7 Duco Polish

Developed by du Pont Chemists

IT'S not enough to use just any polish on your car, when you're trying to remove TRAFFIC FILM.* Use No. 7 Duco Polish.

Because, when you do that, you are using a polish scientifically developed to remove TRAFFIC FILM* from Duco finish by the du Pont chemists who created Duco. The superiority of No. 7 Duco Polish is due to their special knowledge of Duco.

No. 7 Duco Polish—non-acid and free from harsh abrasives—is recommended by leading motor car makers. Just rub No. 7 Duco Polish on the finish of your car. It softens the film, loosens the dirt, ousts the grime. Then wipe it off. You will be amazed to see how easily it restores the original lustre.

You'll find No. 7 Duco Polish at good dealers' everywhere. Ask your garage or polishing station to use it on your car. If you would like a sample of No. 7 Duco Polish, as well as No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream and No. 7 Auto Top Finish, fill out the coupon.

*Four other du Pont products
to beautify your car*

No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream is used after polishing to preserve the lustre and protect



the finish against weathering. It is much easier to apply than ordinary waxes.

No. 7 Auto Top Finish waterproofs the top and restores its original lustre.

No. 7 Nickel Polish cleans and brightens the radiator and lamps. It is also an ideal polish for metal surfaces in the home.

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Send for the Sample Beauty Kit

Send us the coupon below (with 10 cents to help cover the mailing cost) and we'll send you the following: 1 sample can of No. 7 Duco Polish (enough for one polishing), 1 sample can of No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream (enough for the hood), 1 sample can of No. 7 Auto Top Finish (enough for a spare tire).

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Send me your sample Beauty Kit for my auto. I am enclosing 10 cents (coin or stamps) to help pay the mailing cost. (Good only in U. S. and Canada.)

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Do you SMOKE MORE WHEN YOU'RE A LITTLE CRAZY?



STRIKE "HAPPY-MOUTH" IN COOLER SMOKE

When your favorite hobby makes you temporarily irresponsible... does your cigarette appetite run wild too? Then cast about for the nearest pack of Spuds. Get a line on limitless cigarette enjoyment, yet enjoyment that still leaves you mouth-happy. Hook up with Spud's 16% cooler smoke. It keeps your mouth always moist-cool and comfortable. This is what heightens and sustains your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor... keeps your tobacco appetite ever keen for Spud's choice leaf and blend. Come on, do as new thousands of smokers daily are doing! Switch to Spud, the great new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

MENTHOL-COOLED **SPUD** CIGARETTES

"SMOKE 16% COOLER BY TEST"... a little book telling how Spud's greater coolness was proved scientifically and what it means to you... sent gladly on request.



JUDGE SPUD... Not by first puff, but by first pack. Surprise soon forgotten... continued coolness heightens enjoyment of full tobacco flavor.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

Publishers Literary Digest,
New York City
Gentlemen:

I wish to compliment you on the wonderful and most convincing dry poll that you are taking. I helped to nominate Clinton B. Fisk, at Cincinnati, going out from New York in a trainload of drys, chief of whom were Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, at that time publishers of *The Voice*.

Helped to organize the movement in Greene County, and made many addresses, for the State committee.

Liquor was bad then, but it's diabolical now. There was drunkenness then, but there is both drunkenness and carnage now, with Federal disregard for human right, life, or the Constitution itself.

Out of the attempt to chain one devil we have created a dozen others equally bad, and the original devil has added strength and brutality. In the name of God we should now get back to temperance, and the humankindness that seeks to save instead of imprisoning and killing.

Very truly,

F. A. GALLT.

Among the things that people tell us they see are the following:

It is Tammany Hall and European money that is trying to make this country wet.—*Columbus, Ohio*.

By the time this law is changed or amended we will all be pushing up the daisies, either by the playful bullets of the agents or from some "stuff just off the boat" that is diluted with wood alcohol.—*Foreign War Veteran, San Francisco, California*.

The wets have become the fanatics.—*Rockport, Missouri, lawyer*.

It is a fact that when beer was plentiful, that more men who drank beer died of Bright's disease than from any other cause. The absurd statement that the Prohibition amendment was taking away the personal liberty of our people is a most puerile, infantile, disgusting statement, for where can you find a more abject slave than the habitual drinker, or the old soak? It was to free men from a most servile bondage that the Prohibition amendment was enacted.—*Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, dentist*.

Modification is not suited to our mode of living. Either wet or dry must hold.—*Milwaukee, Wisconsin*.

To the reformers, even to suggest the repeal of the amendment is sacrilege. There is no part of our Constitution, or any law on our statute books, which may not, with all due respect to law, be questioned at any time, by any person affected by it, by efforts to repeal it if they think it unwise.—*New Haven, Connecticut*.

The Digest poll indicates nothing except what we already know about the political set-up as it actually exists. And there is not likely to be a political issue raised with the pretext of settling the question.—*Austin, Texas*.

When the smartness of drunkenness becomes so prevalent that one has to fill his flask with tea, drink it in front of a crowd, and then feign to be a victim of intoxication, then it must prove that the idea of Prohibition may be good but that the

execution is rotten.—*Student at University of Pennsylvania.*

Intimate autobiographical touches color the letter of a Memphis business man, whose emotional hostility toward John Barleycorn is tempered with a frankly proclaimed partiality for the South's most famous beverage. Thus he writes:

For almost threescore years I have lived on this drink-curst planet. Was born into a family where a social drink was always served to visitors. A mint-bed grew up each spring under the shade of a giant magnolia-tree. Mint-juleps were, are, and always will be my favorite beverage.

An uncle, scion of slave-holding ancestry, loved the flowing bowl, and for more than half a century kept his large family in a state of chronic poverty and, at times, distress and fear. A brother, model youth until he went to college, learned there to drink, gamble, and smoke cigars. This evil trinity ruined him.

I have seen three generations of human beings grow up, marry, and take their places in varying classes of society. Scarcely a single family of my acquaintance during these three generations has failed to furnish one or more victims to John Barleycorn. Gold-star mothers who have seen a son sacrificed to Bacchus far outnumber those in the late war who surrendered to Mars.

How any human being who has passed the age of forty and can remember the old days of the open saloon, the gambling dens, the brothels, and other hell-holes of iniquity that accompanied them, the staggering caricatures of brothers in the flesh that cluttered the streets and often polluted the thoroughfares, who has heard the moans of tortured wives, the cries of frightened children, the pleadings of agonized mothers and the prayers of interested friends and relatives, who has seen the poverty, squalor, and misery that follow in the train of a drinking fiend, can now cast his or her vote for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is utterly beyond me.

Seventy years ago, however, a whole section of this blessed Union sought to make human slavery a permanent institution. They beggared themselves and their posterity for two generations in an effort to defend States' rights, a subterfuge for the suppression of human rights. To-day whole sections of society, under the pretense of defending personal liberty, seem willing to jeopardize the safety of a machine-built civilization by again flooding communities with a deluge of intoxicating liquors which the whole experience of mankind condemns as a scourge, equaled or approached in its devastating effects only by war, pestilence, and famine.

Giving Dad a Long Rope.—

TO A JUNE BRIDE

Little bride about to be,
Buy your lovely lingerie,
Pretty hats, and dainty frills,
Father still will pay the bills:
A new groom, dear, rarely guesses
How a lady loves her dresses—
You will learn how long the race is
To another nice oasis!

—Wilfred J. Funk in the New York Sun.

The Optimistic Touch.—“Do you give a guaranty with this hair-restorer?”

“Guaranty? Why we give a comb.”—*Boston Transcript.*



FOR HER . .
A writing set styled in Pearltx, loveliest, most distinctive of fountain-pen finishes. Exclusive with Carter.

A Distinctly Individual Gift . .

There's only one Pearltx
Carter makes it

● There's nothing else like it. Pearltx, lustrous, handsome as fine mother-of-pearl, is easily the most distinguished, as it is the newest, of fountain-pen finishes.

Working with this material, *exclusively their own*, Carter craftsmen now develop pens and pencils handsome as those here shown.

Above, a feminine set . . . dainty pen, petite pencil, convenient carrying case; all of Pearltx. At the right, a man's pen . . . its finish the same handsome Pearltx, its proportions thoroughly masculine. Both pens and pencil trimmed with 14-carat gold, tipped with rich black Coralite.

Carter pen nibs are pointed with Osmidium. Flexible, yet very strong, it withstands perfectly the wear and tear, the accidents and abuse inevitable in every-day use.

Made by Carter craftsmen

More than half a century of making the finest of writing inks has taught us a lot about what good pens should be. Pearltx pens and pencils are fit mates for the famous free-flowing, deep-colored Carter's Inks. For best results Carter's Ryto should always be used. No clogging, no smearing, no "washing out," when both pen and ink are Carter's.

Pearltx is new. If you can't find it, write for complete information, and name of nearest Carter dealer. The Carter's Ink Company, Boston, Mass.

FOR HIM . .
A man's-size pen of Pearltx, in white, in rich black, or in a variety of colors.

Carter

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HEAT and HUMIDITY — PROOF!

"EQUAL to 'Mephisto' and must retain their qualities under conditions of heat of 100 degrees Fahrenheit and humidity of 85 degrees."

... from U. S. Government specifications.

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"Mephisto" serves business in all climates. Efficient in heat or cold. Nearly every business can use it to advantage. Dependable, smooth, point-retaining.

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Sample "Mephisto" mailed for 10 cents. Specify use. Write for free booklet, "The Right Pencil in the Right Place."

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ALSO

To Holland, the Rhine, Berlin, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Soviet Russia, Poland; Vienna; Munich, Oberammergau; Switzerland, France.

From June 28 to August 26

ALSO

To London, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Leningrad, Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna, Munich, Oberammergau, Innsbruck, Lucerne, Paris.

From July 9 to August 27

Late summer and fall tours—varying itineraries—all including Oberammergau.

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INVESTMENTS ▽ AND ▽ FINANCE

A TALE OF TWO INCOME TAXES

THE heavy burden of the British taxpayer is a matter of general knowledge.

But it is interesting to find a careful comparison between the income tax paid by the Britisher and that paid by the American of the same financial standing. Such a comparison is made by the British journalist, P. W. Wilson, in the *New York Times*.

Of course, the tax schedules have their complications on both sides of the Atlantic, and there are various detailed adjustments to be made. But Mr. Wilson finds it possible to make certain broad comparisons. Take first the question of exemptions:

In the United States the limit of tax is \$1,500 for single persons and \$3,500 for a head of a family. It is a high limit and very favorable to the small man.

In Great Britain the limit of exemption for an unmarried man is \$675 and for married persons \$1,125. The married man may also claim exemption up to one-sixth of his earned income, but not exceeding \$1,250. For a married man with a salary of \$3,500, at which figure he is exempt in the United States, the exemption in Great Britain would be \$1,125 added to \$583 or \$1,708, and he would pay on income amounting to \$1,792.

Turning to the number of taxpayers, Mr. Wilson points out that in Great Britain about 4,600,000, or one in ten of the population, pay income tax; in the United States about 2,500,000 pay, or about one in forty-four. On the average in the last fiscal year the average rate of tax paid on British incomes worked out at about one-eighth or about 12½ per cent. of income return. In the United States the average rate has been about one-twentieth, or 5 per cent. of income.

Allowing for the increases recently announced by Philip Snowden in his new budget, "Britain, with two-fifths of the population of the United States, pays three times the income tax." Or, to put it on a basis of per capita population, "the United States pays \$10 in income tax, and Great Britain, with a lower wealth per capita, pays about \$35."

Next Mr. Wilson proceeds to make individual comparisons. He takes first the case of a married man whose income is 800 pounds sterling in Great Britain or \$4,000 in the United States. Now, what do these men pay? As we are told:

In Great Britain the tax last year was about \$325 if the income were earned and about \$460 if the income were unearned. In the United States the tax works out at ½ of 1 per cent. on \$4,000 less \$3,500, or \$500; that is \$2.50, for which there is a deduction of 25 per cent., bringing the figure below \$2!

Of course, in these lower tax levels the

very large exemption allowed in this country is enormously important. Here there is an exemption of \$400 for each child, whereas in Great Britain it is \$180 for the first child and \$135 for other children. Now Mr. Wilson jumps to another salary level:

Take two married men with incomes respectively of 2,000 pounds in Great Britain and \$10,000 in the United States. On an earned salary of that amount the Briton paid last year \$1,400 or on an unearned income about \$1,650.

In the United States the Federal tax works out at something over \$50. In addition the State income tax of New York works out at \$60.

When we come to the higher incomes, of course the exemptions are not so important

On an income of 20,000 pounds or \$100,000, the Englishman has paid more than \$35,000 and less than \$40,000 a year. The American has paid about one-third of the amount paid by the Briton. On very high incomes, the British rate has risen to, say, 47 per cent. approximately. But the United States schedule does not exceed 20 per cent. on income above \$100,000, however high that income may be.

Of course exemptions and deductions vary, but in general, according to Mr. Wilson, the American is able to cut down his tax by such means to a much larger extent than the Britisher.

On the other hand, many States in this country have their separate income taxes. Still, continues Mr. Wilson, even in the case of the New Yorker with \$10,000 a year who pays a \$60 State income tax, "we are a long way from the \$1,650 paid by the Briton on a similar income and under similar circumstances."

Even when we count in all taxes, Federal, State, local, the American taxpayer is much better off than the British taxpayer of equal income.

To quote a few concluding observations by Mr. Wilson:

Broadly, we may say that the total taxation in the United States, Federal, State and local, is \$12,000,000,000, a figure which includes the corporation tax and the customs duties. In Great Britain the corresponding figure is \$5,000,000,000. Per capita, this works out at \$100 for the United States and \$110 for Great Britain. If the total income of the United States be \$90,000,000,000, and of Great Britain \$15,000,000,000, this works out at a tax of 13 per cent. on income in the United States, compared with 33 per cent. on income in Great Britain.

An important difference between the two countries is that Great Britain controls four-fifths of her taxation through the Treasury and only one-fifth through local authorities, while in the United States only one-third of the taxation is Federal, two-thirds being levied by States and authorities within the States.

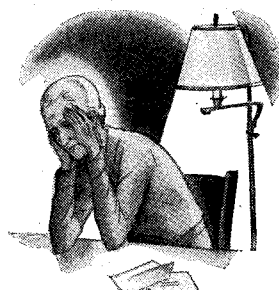


DR. WILLARD SPRINGER,
President of the Industrial Trust Co. of Wilmington, Del., tells how a young wife learned the need of sound advice in buying investments.

She learned in time that only sound investments pay.



Worthless speculations swallowed the fruits of a lifetime's hard work.



"One woman learned early— the other, too late . . . that only sound investments pay"

"FANNY—I've known her ever since she was a child—" said Dr. Springer, "came to me one day to ask why she never got the promised dividends on some stock she had bought. I looked it up and found it was absolutely worthless.

"I just gave her a little friendly talking—to about taking better care of her husband's money. She might as well have handed it over to the first beggar she met on the street—then she wouldn't have expected any dividends!

"She learned her lesson. She and her husband have since done exceedingly well on investments they have been buying regularly on my recommendations.

"Fortunately, Fanny learned her lesson while she is still young—unlike a

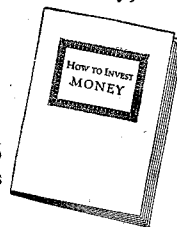
pitiful case I have just been trying to help straighten out. An elderly woman sank every dollar she had put by into stock that unscrupulous salesmen promised high dividends on. Not a dollar of the principal can be gotten back. One woman learned early—the other too late."

Bankers in every community are generous in giving investors the benefit of their wide experience and constant contact with investments.

The first consideration is, of course, safety of principal with as high an income as is consistent with safety. That is why over 900 bankers in all parts of the country buy Straus offerings—for their own bank reserves, for the invest-

ment of their personal funds, or for recommendation to their customers. Every type of seasoned security is among the bonds S. W. Straus & Co. offers—railroad, municipal, real estate, public utility, and foreign bonds.

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This booklet will be of help in studying the principles of sound investments.

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, Booklet L-104, "How to Invest Money." I am considering investing \$.....

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SIGNIFICANT of the productivity and progressiveness of the area served by the Associated Gas and Electric System is the 109% increase in gross earnings, the 248% increase in net earnings and the 99% increase in the number of customers for the period 1920-1929 as shown below.

Dec. 31	Annual Earnings		Sales K. W. H.	Number of Customers	
	Gross	*Net		Electric	Gas, Water, etc.
1920	\$ 49,410,687	\$14,449,787	1,020,912,328	342,373	344,651
1921	53,301,038	17,195,389	985,365,167	381,238	353,871
1922	56,828,970	20,663,844	1,143,467,323	444,233	369,660
1923	63,638,228	24,325,142	1,348,986,857	513,007	381,288
1924	67,417,018	26,733,159	1,400,942,454	590,692	398,527
1925	73,977,348	31,531,123	1,579,150,849	665,366	416,896
1926	81,646,959	35,652,028	1,854,708,852	736,451	437,490
1927	88,113,621	40,148,195	1,921,527,571	782,887	454,228
1928	93,624,445	43,196,594	2,110,949,196	845,551	465,487
1929	103,556,864	50,282,036	2,372,274,311	896,630	472,231

*Before depreciation.

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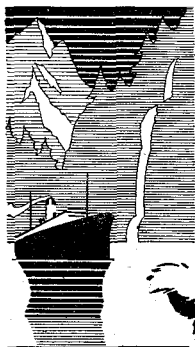


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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

MORE BILLIONS FOR INSURANCE

SOME insurance readers of these columns were surprised some weeks ago to find a writer trying to impress his readers with the magnitude of the insurance business, and then citing figures which failed to show the full extent of that business—by a great deal. In fact, an insurance weekly, *The Insurance Field* of Louisville, Kentucky, finds the writer we quoted, Mr. J. C. Royle of the Consolidated Press, some \$400,000,000,000 short in his estimates.

Mr. Royle was quoted as putting total insurance coverage at \$100,000,000,000. *The Insurance Field* points out that this mark was reached some years ago.

It says that life insurance alone totaled \$100,122,000,000 away back last August. And adding to that figures presented by Gen. Frank S. Dickson of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, putting coverage under fire, marine, and allied lines at more than \$228,000,000,000—why, "that gives a total coverage of over \$328,000,000,000 without counting casualty, surety, and miscellaneous lines, in which the liability is contingent to such a degree as to make any definite statement of 'coverage' inaccurate if not impossible."

The Insurance Weekly goes on to quote more figures. But it first makes the incidental remark that "there is no such word as 'coverage,' altho the term is gaining recognition, and some day may call for attention from the 'Lexicographer's Easy Chair.'" And right here we can cite a definition for the benefit of *The Insurance Field*. The latest edition of the Funk and Wagnalls STANDARD DICTIONARY defines the word "coverage" as "the sum of the risks which an insurance policy covers."

Now for a few official figures showing the tremendous and growing bulk of the insurance business of the country. To quote *The Insurance Field*:

At the end of 1928 (the figures for 1929 operations are not yet available), the fire and marine companies reporting to New York State had a "total insurance coverage" of \$211,971,082,126. Adding 15 per cent., to allow for 1929 business and for companies not doing business in New York, gives a present grand total of \$243,766,744,445, conservatively estimated. To that add 105 billions to represent to-day's life insurance, and you have close to 350 billions total. A guess of 150 billions "coverage" for all casualty, surety and related risks would bring the total up to \$500,000,000,000—just five times Mr. Royle's figure.

That vast aggregate, moreover, represents the "total insurance coverage" of only the great, old line, legal reserve companies. By including the substandard carriers, which combine the insurance of assessment liability with what they like to call insurance, that total might even tot up to a final 600 billions.

The estimate that total premium payments for next year will amount to

\$5,000,000,000 is also an underestimate, according to *The Insurance Field*, which points out that:

Premium payments were more than that year before last. In 1928 the premiums reported were, roughly, \$3,250,000,000 for life insurance, \$1,100,000,000 for fire, marine, and allied lines, \$1,000,000,000 for casualty, surety, and the like—grand total, \$5,350,000,000—according to General Dickson.

While we are on the subject of insurance, we note Merryly Stanley Rukeyser in his New York *American* column pointing to the demand for insurance as proof of American thrift:

For example, Americans carry twice as much life insurance as all the other peoples of the world combined, altho the United States contains only one-sixteenth of all the world's population.

And while much publicity is given to the enormous insurance policies carried by our billionaires and multimillionaires, the Cambridge Associates of Boston call attention to a recent estimate stating that out of the more than \$100,000,000,000 of life insurance now in force, "over \$60,000,000,000 are held by persons having an average income of less than \$5,000 annually."

THE FIVE FAT YEARS

THE subject is thrift.

It happens to be a favorite topic with columnist W. G. Sibley of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*.

He advances the idea that in almost every normal man's life there are five years in which it is easy to make money, and those five years, whether they come soon or late, should be taken full advantage of.

A Chicago correspondent, who withholds his name, starts the discussion by writing a letter to Mr. Sibley, in which he says:

It has been my observation, based on what I have seen in the past generation, that between thirty and forty, or fifty, almost any one can make a reasonable amount of money.

And this brings out the "five-fat-years idea" from Mr. Sibley himself. As he puts it:

Our professor in mathematics at college told our class one day that in every normal man's life there come five years in which he is able to make money easily and rapidly.

Sometimes these years come late; sometimes early.

We are now in a period when they seem to come early. Wo to the young man favored by early prosperity who squanders it! His last days shall not be his best days.

There is but one safe thing to do when the easy-money years come, and that is to save it—to save till it hurts, to the end that accumulation may protect him and his family when earning power declines, as it surely will if he lives.

Thrift is the great provider of future comfort. A young man who scorns it when saving is easy is letting himself in for unhappy years, while those who practise it will have no serious competition from the spenders when they begin to slip.

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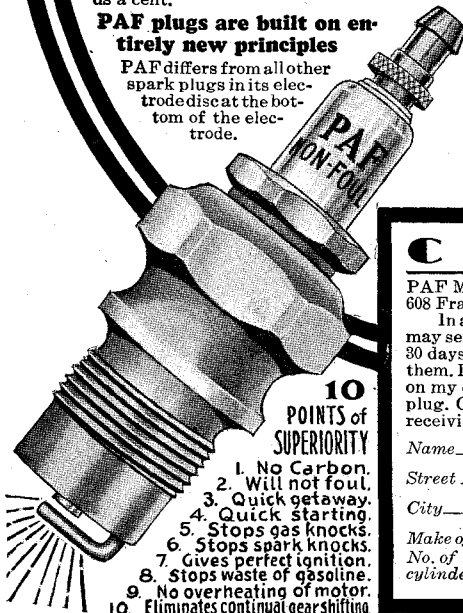
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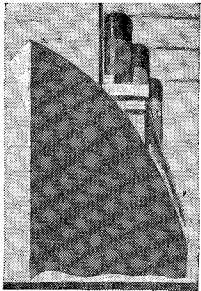
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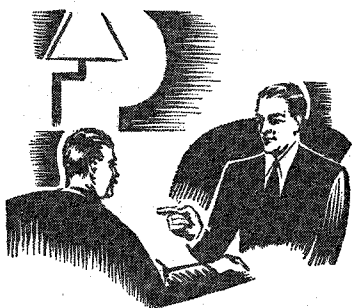
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*Quoted from an executive's letter to us.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 7.—Widely separated clashes occur in India during the civil-disobedience campaign, and at Chittagong two Europeans and several natives are killed.

The 1930 International Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church is officially opened at Carthage, Tunisia, with the reading of a Papal bull. A total of 16,000 pilgrims from all parts of the world is in attendance.

May 8.—The most serious outbreak since the start of the civil-disobedience campaign in India occurs at Sholapur, in Bombay Presidency, where twenty-five persons are reported killed, 100 injured, and six police stations, the Magistrate's court, and all but one of the town's liquor shops burned.

May 9.—Forty airplanes carry on a warning demonstration over the Peshawur district, and the British Government announces that it has 226,000 troops ready to answer a call to arms in India. Abbas Tyabji, a retired high court judge of the native state of Baroda, takes Mahatma Gandhi's place as active leader of the civil-disobedience campaign.

John Masefield is appointed Poet Laureate of England, to succeed the late Robert Bridges.

May 10.—The Japanese House of Representatives passes the woman-suffrage bill by a standing vote, and it now goes to the House of Peers.

The Bombay police seize all stocks of firearms at Sholapur and Lahore, as a precaution against disturbances on the seventy-third anniversary of the Sepoy mutiny.

Civil war breaks out in China, with a strong coalition of bandit and Communist forces ranged against the Nanking Government on a 170-mile front.

May 11.—Col. Pablo Sidar, Mexican aviator, and his co-pilot, Lieut. Carlo Roviroso, are killed when their airplane plunges into the Caribbean Sea. They were on a good-will flight to Buenos Aires.

May 12.—The city of Sholapur is reported in the hands of rioters. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, noted poetess, assumes leadership of the civil-disobedience campaign in India, following the arrest of Abbas Tyabji.

May 13.—Martial law is declared in Sholapur and 200 are seized in various parts of India, among them eighty charged with murder and rioting in the Chittagong incident.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer and humanitarian, dies suddenly at Oslo, Norway. He was sixty-eight.

DOMESTIC

May 7.—The Senate rejects, 41 to 39, the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The motion-picture theater is described as "the greatest menace to morals and religion the Church has had to face in many years," in the address of the Bishops to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meeting in Dallas, Texas; and they say

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"as Christians and Methodists we should let it be known that we stand for enforcement of the Prohibition Law."

May 8.—Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, testifies before the Senate lobby-investigating committee that the League investigates candidates for appointment as judges, enforcement officers, and other offices.

The House Rules Committee reports favorably on a resolution to create a special committee to investigate Communistic activities in the United States.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., acted as an individual citizen in his opposition to the election of former Governor Al Smith to the Presidency, and no funds of the Board were used by him in the campaign, says the report of the Board of Temperance and Social Service, of which he is chairman, to the Methodist Conference in Dallas.

May 9.—President Hoover nominates Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia, Republican, who was one of special counsel for the Government in the naval oil lease cases, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed the late Edward T. Sanford.

Representative Britten, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, introduces a bill appropriating \$936,995,000 for war-ship construction.

President Hoover, it is announced, will spend his summer vacation touring the national parks in the Rockies.

F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, tells the Senate Lobby Committee that the League "was born of God." He testifies that the League and its State organizations spent \$178,000 in political work in 1928, all of which was reported under the corrupt practises act.

May 10.—A mob destroys the county court house at Sherman, Texas, burning to death a Negro charged with criminal assault on a white woman, and attacks troops of the National Guard called out to preserve order.

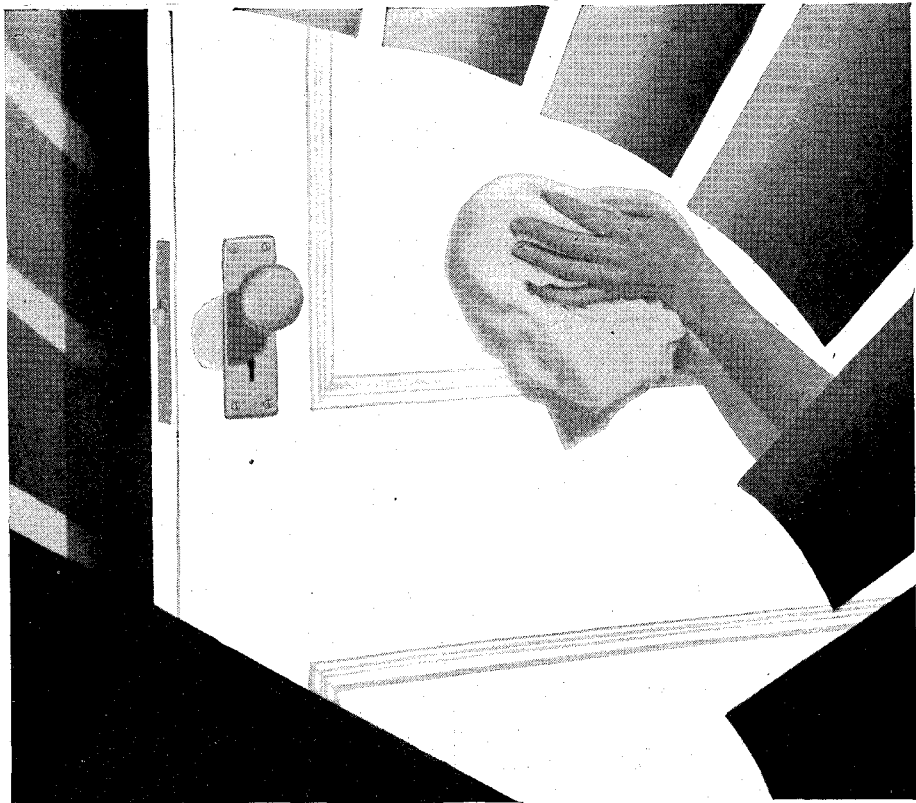
May 11.—Tariff revision proposals of the Canadian Government will impose higher import duties on between \$175,000,000 and \$221,000,000 of United States products customarily supplied to Canada, announces the Department of Commerce.

May 12.—Secretary of State Stimson assures the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in the first of its public hearings on the treaty, that the Anglo-American naval pact gives the United States parity with Great Britain.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., telegraphs Senator Caraway that he received and disbursed practically all the funds of the Virginia anti-Smith Democrats in 1928, "but made no report of such receipts and disbursements, as none is required by law."

May 13.—The Federal Government institutes an anti-trust suit in the Federal court at Wilmington, Delaware, to test "the legality of the arrangements existing between the Radio Corporation, General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph and six other corporations."

"I think maybe he's right," says F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in referring before the Senate lobby-investigating committee to the recent statement of Representative Fort of New Jersey that the Volstead Law permits home-made wine and beer.



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The Singing Shave



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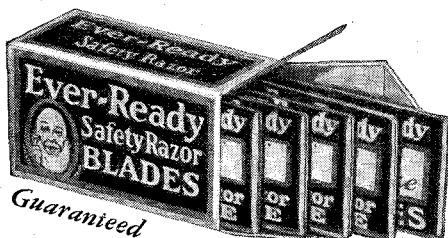
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

When We Can Blush Unseen.—Another nice thing about a radio sermon is that people don't turn and stare at you when the preacher denounces your pet sin.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Gliding to the Goal.—We are informed that nothing can stop a chap with push and pull. Having lived next door to a trombone player for some time, we shout our assent from the mountain tops.—*Union Postal Clerk.*

Alias Butinsky.—"Are you John A. Van Dorky?" asked the young man beside the cloak rack.

"No," was the surprised reply.

"Well, I am," came the frosty rejoinder, "and that is his slicker you are putting on."—*Texas Longhorn-Ranger.*

Sauce for the Goose.—MAN (to neighbor)—"I wish you would sell that dog. Yesterday my daughter had to stop her singing lesson because your dog was whining all the time."

NEIGHBOR—"I'm sorry. But your daughter began it."—*Nottingham News.*

Robbing the Righteous.—CAPTAIN—"Whoever he is, there is a dirty sneak crook on this squad. In the past week I have lost a set of Stanford shoulder pads, a Yale sweater shirt, a pair of Harvard pants, a Northwestern blanket, and a couple of Y. M. C. A. towels."—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

Flurry in Spinach.—"What time does the next train come in?" asked Edward, aged six, of the old rural station agent. "Why, you little rascal, I've told you five times before that it comes in at 4:44." "I know it," replied Edward, "but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say '4:44.'"—*Successful Farming.*

Perfect Chesterfield.—"Got a sweetheart yet, Tilly?"

"Yes, and he's a regular gentleman."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, he took me to a restaurant last night and poured tea into a saucer to cool it; but he didn't blow it like common people do—he fanned it with his hat!"—*Bison.*

Fed Up.—Weary Willie, who was out of a job, as usual, rapped timidly at Mrs. Murphy's kitchen door. The lady, angry at being interrupted at her washing, flung open the door, and glowered at him. "Did you wish to see me?" she bellowed.

Weary Willie backed down the steps and said meekly, "Well, if I did, I got my wish, thank you."—*Lewiston Journal.*

When Junior Takes His Pen in Hand.—

(COLLECTED BY H. CECIL HUNT)

People go about Venice in Gorgonzolas. A polygon is a man who has many wives. A brunette is a young bear.

Ambiguity means having two wives living at the same time.

Doctors say that fatal diseases are the worst.

A figure of speech is a way of talking or writing by which you say what you don't mean and yet mean what you say.

A circle is a line which meets its other end without ending.

The Normans introduced the Frugal System.—*New York Evening Post.*

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SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Try the Ouija Board.—To the deceased we extend sincere sympathy.—*Charlotte-town (P. E. I., Guardian.)*

Knocking I out of the News.—The pane took off into a Northwest wind and cimbled sowy.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

They're Apt to be Choosy.—Arranges for notional meeting of League of Women Voters.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Music Hath Charms.—Our clients may have their Stock Certificates at any time by calling and singing a receipt.—*Trail (B. C.) paper.*

Impromptu Jimmy.—He was just in time to see the prowler leaving by a window he had pried open with the pants.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Would Be Welcome Anywhere.—Los Angeles—Florenz Ziegfeld, producer of revenues, will arrive here to-day.—*Los Angeles Daily News.*

May Be Hiding Round the Corner.—Lost—A fine corner lot fronting 74 feet on two streets and 120 feet on a third street.—*Redding (Cal.) paper.*

Line Forms on This Side.—
EASY TERMS
100% Discount for All Cash
—*Ad in the Oklahoma News.*

Ultra-Tropical.—She carried a shower bouquet of roses, lilies-of-the-valley and gardenias, and wore as her only garment a pearl necklace.—*Newark Evening News.*

Likes His Fortissimo.—
Musical Instruments
Wanted to trade Brunswick portable victrola for six-shooter.—*Austin (Tex.) Statesman.*

And the Nineteenth Hole?—Prisoners are now at work on the course. Several men in jail for bootlegging are assigned to construction of the water hazards.—*Kansas City Star.*

When Time Began to Fly.—The opening of the skit was Thursday night, second anniversary of the divorce decree which was legally signed on April 16, 1298.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Pass Out the Leather Medals.—New London, Conn.—The *Madame X*, speedy fishing schooner, was confiscated by the coast guard after a chase in which shoes were fired.—*Portland (Ore.) News.*

Duty and Pleasure Meet.—Kenosha, Wis.—"Necking parties" in theater balconies in Kenosha have become so common that the police have been asked to take a hand.—*Los Angeles Evening Herald.*

Been Studying Einstein?—Railroad officials said that the train this morning was forced by freight-trains to stop at Juliette and then to stop again at Sandy, seventeen miles south of Locust Grove at a good rate of speed.—*New York Times.*

Or Hardly Ever.—

WANTED

Former Members of this Class to Return and New Ones to Join Us
Men's Never-Quit Class
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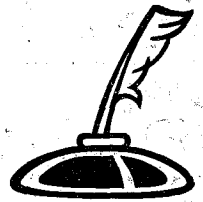
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